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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 146. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd August	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
18th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 743-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	10th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	14th Aug.	9th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Totawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rankoon Maru	Y. Kanoshita	936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6153	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steame	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Rout
KASARA ..	1195	Thu. 21st Aug.	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 22nd Aug	*6 a.m.	Direc

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305 Thursday	21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413 ,,	4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358 ,,	18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418 ,,	2nd October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th August 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

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Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.
12/14, Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"
PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR
Atank Nigrah Pills
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

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Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
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MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
866

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Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

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Established 1906.

Chairman:
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	FIRE	LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)		
Authorised Capital		50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		25,00,000
Paid up Capital		5,00,000
Reserve Fund		65,000
Claims paid over		1,50,000

Special Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

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WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
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(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.
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Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for £2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
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BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

PRIZES OF RICH SAREES
REMAINING FOR THREE DAYS,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Free Coupon given to every lady who visits our shop.
NO NEED TO BUY ANYTHING.
SALE NOW ON.
Grand reduction in prices in
ALL SORTS
OF
FASHIONABLE SILK,
Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.
Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks in large Quantity.
V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE & ATTENTION.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
SILK MERCER,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELEPHONE NO. 479

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Issue of Rupees TWENTY Lakhs FOUR Per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 80 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, Repayable in 60 Years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders of Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 26th August 1913, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August 1913. 037

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 19th August 1913, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1913.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from Tuesday, the 19th August to Tuesday, the 2nd September 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1913. 0348.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee, Managing Agents of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee Ld., from 14th August 1913 and the undersigned is the sole owner of that firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee.

NARENDRANATH ADHIKARI,
Sole owner of
MESSRS. NAREN & BANERJEE.
Ahmedabad Dated 14th August 1913. 0380

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Anandrao Raghunath, Vasantrao Raghunath and Dinanath Raghunath have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore claiming to have any right title or interest thereto either by way of sale mortgage lease charge gift inheritance bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 29 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date thereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing by recent admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue Bombay under Collectors old No. 75 Collectors New No. 1 W/13572 old survey No. 186 and New Survey No. W 1/7386 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1898 (2) and Street No. 1 A and D Ward No. 1899 (3) Street No. 2(b) all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Khetwady Main Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Anandrao Waman Shete and on or towards the west partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Murad and partly by the property secondly hereunder described and on or towards the North partly by the property of Ganpat Vithoba more and partly by the property of Mathew De Silva and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Main Road.

Secondly:—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing by recent admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collectors old No. 75 Collectors New No. W/13572 old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. W/7386 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1899 (1) and Street No. 2 all which premises are situated at and on the East side of Chunam and Kiln Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the west by the property of Anandrao Waman Shete on or towards the North by the property of Mathew De Silva and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Murad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 22nd instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 24-36 case No. 33 Soparibag Road Parel. Building Street No. 349 P. Old Government House Compound Parel.

Also at 4-30 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 2328, 2329: 3204: case Nos. 1204: 1094: 239 Dharavi Road Sion: Sion Villages: Sion Road Matunga.

MENESSE & CO.,
256 Auctioneers.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.

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At 6-30 only.

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For a short season only.

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Tuesday, August 19th.
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.

Two Nights.

Wednesday 20th and Thursday 21st
THE GLAD EYE.

Friday 22nd
THE MOLLUSC.

Saturday 23rd
CHARLEY'S AUNT.

Preceded by
Feed the Brute.

Commence at 9-30 p.m

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 0.13" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.01" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast. In Gujarat and Kathiawar rainfall has decreased, Deesa being the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and possibly the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 18th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	93.8	81.5	77	..	0.00	—0.01
Muskat	99.3	84.8	82	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. (17th)	106.8	89.1	75	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	88.1	54	..	0.00	—0.17
Rawalpindi	99.8	81.5	67	..	7.37	+3.49
Lahore	95.9	78.6	76	..	13.63	—2.13
Sirsa	99.9	79.2	58	..	15.04	+4.49
Ambala	100.8	79.0	?	..	14.91	+7.06
Delhi	98.5	79.9	33	..	27.13	+10.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.0	86.8	51	..	12.64	—3.60
Mainpuri	102.0	80.5	47	..	6.16	—10.48
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.1	78.0	52	..	6.62	—17.62
Allahabad	97.6	80.5	59	..	13.11	—7.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.1	79.0	58	..	17.16	—6.03
Karachi	105.1	80.3	68	..	1.46	—0.60
Ajmer	86.0	80.0	75	..	10.62	+5.25
Jaipur	92.6	77.7	78	..	7.59	—5.81
Kotah	98.7	74.1	60	..	11.42	—3.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	78.6	63	..	8.56	—9.27
Dwarka	90.0	75.5	72	..	23.54	+13.21
Veraval	87.3	79.7	78	..	13.75	+2.98
Rajkot	83.1	78.3	78	..	23.09	×9.87
Bhavnagar Para.	92.1	72.8	78	0.07	22.35	+2.88
Surat	90.0	73.8	80	..	29.68	+16.61
Ahmedabad	88.9	75.6	84	..	29.29	—1.13
Deesa	87.6	76.2	80	0.13	25.39	+2.57
Neemuch	88.8	74.9	86	..	22.99	×6.46
Indore	84.9	69.0	79	..	16.49	—1.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	69.1	77	..	30.83	×10.77
Saugor	90.8	71.8	65	..	24.88	—11.85
Hoshangabad	87.3	68.6	67	..	18.53	—11.60
Khandwa	89.1	70.9	73	..	29.29	—1.00
Akola	89.2	74.1	72	..	31.30	×13.46
Amraoti	92.7	74.5	61	..	19.13	—0.41
Nagpur	91.8	74.3	72	..	26.67	+6.71
Chanda	92.6	77.8	64	..	30.93	+1.36
Raipur	92.5	73.5	68	..	30.67	—1.67
KONKAN						
Bombay	92.7	77.6	84	0.03	27.89	—3.30
Ratnagiri	85.8	78.0	78	0.47	60.65	+7.67
Mormugao	85.8	73.9	85	0.07	59.79	—16.85
Karwar	85.5	75.2	91	..	71.39	—1.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.7	76.0	86	..	74.53	—14.92
Ahmednagar	91.4	68.1	70	..	10.67	—0.66
Poona	88.1	63.0	72	..	16.71	+6.64
Sholapur	85.0	66.3	78	..	20.92	+6.39
Bijapur	91.3	72.1	68	..	9.71	—2.15
Belgaum	90.2	69.3	66	..	8.55	+1.36
Aurangabad	84.3	64.5	87	..	27.17	—3.96
Nizamabad	88.9	67.0	68	1.01	15.45	+0.75
(Indur).	92.9	73.2	88	..	29.21	+8.00
Hyderabad	92.3	74.2	76	..	10.82	—3.69
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	75.3	82	0.09	68.25	—21.08
Calicut	82.3	75.6	93	0.04	61.61	—14.88
Cochin	87.7	75.7	86	0.18	61.80	+2.61
Colombo	83.0	75.5	84	..	12.10	—2.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.3	75.2	70	0.10	6.53	—8.35
Bellary	98.0	75.5	67	..	3.07	—2.12
Cuddapah	101.5	77.5	66	0.05	4.19	—6.38
Madras	100.0	83.0	72	..	3.70	—5.06
Bangalore	87.3	66.3	76	..	8.53	—1.61
Coimbator	89.9	72.3	81	..	2.79	—0.87
Trihinopoly	101.6	77.3	65	..	1.63	—2.86
Necpatam	94.7	78.2	75	..	3.53	—2.01

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Arabian Sea current is weaker again and hardly any rain has fallen outside north-east India and Burma where, however, the Bay current has given more rain than in the previous day. The rainfall has been fairly general in Burma, Assam and Bengal. A few falls also occurred on the hills of the United Provinces, West Coast and North Hyderabad.

Mergui reports one inch; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab four; Mandalay two; Shillong one; Dhubri and Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj two; Darjeeling one; Bogra four; Chakrata and Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—No large change.

All local Administrations, who were consulted regarding the Assam labour recruitment question have now sent in their views. These will be considered by the Government of India who will address the Indian Tea Association on the subject.

THE man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 17th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Rain	inches	29·767
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	76·5
Dew Point	„	74·5
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		6·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·1
Minimum do. do. ..	„	78·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	117
Fall of Rain	inches	0·03
Total fall during month	„	1·25
Total fall during year	„	60·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th August ..	„	0·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 18th August 1913 was 29.972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·136 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer eastern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	19	m 0	35	25 4
		a 0	53	27 8
Wed.	20	m 1	5	25 5
		a 1	16	27 5
Thurs.	21	m 1	35	26 4
		a 1	39	27 0
Friday.	22	m 2	7	26 0
		a 2	4	26 6
Sat.	23	m 2	44	25 7
		a 2	33	25 11
Sun.	24	m 3	28	25 1
		a 3	7	25 4

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	19	m 6	20	17 1
		a 7	1	17 5
Wed.	20	m 6	48	17 5
		a 7	26	17 4
Thurs.	21	m 7	15	17 11
		a 7	52	17 5
Friday.	22	m 7	43	18 8
		a 8	19	17 7
Sat.	23	m 8	13	19 7
		a 8	49	17 9
Sun.	24	m 8	48	20 6
		a 9	28	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
19. (Tues.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
20. (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4 m
21. (Thurs.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 3 m
22. (Fri.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2 m
23. (Sat.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1 m
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 18.

716. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

717. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

718. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 19th instant at 6. 45 P.M.
II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at HeadHead-Quarters.

719. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 20th instand at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhanat Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issue on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

720. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distance will be notified from time to time in order August 24th, Sunday, August 31 Sunday.

721. *Lecture.*—The lecture by Major W. H. Lane, notified to take place to-day Tuesday the 19th instant has been cancelled. There will be no lecture this evening.

722. *Lecture* The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st inst. at 7. P.M. at Head-Quarters.
Subject.-Defence of Detached Posts.
It is expected that all Officers, and N. I Officers who did not attend last week wil please endeavour to attend this lecture.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 18.

186. The Semaphore Class will parade at Head Quarters on Tuesday next, 19th instant at 7-0 P.M.

187. The 3rd Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head Quarters at 9. 30 P.M. on Thursday next, 21st instant.

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ARRIVALS.

August 18th.

17th	S. S. Hild	Salvasen	Bangkok	July 27.
	S. S. Soyo Maru	Maki	Abadan	August 10.
	S. S. Kola	Minett	Busreh	August 10.
18th	S. S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai	July 29.
	S. S. Urlana	Pratt	Colcutta	July 15.
	S. S. Chanda	Cunningham	Antwerp	July 16.

DEPARTURES.

August 18th.

S. S. Quila Cole Java.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer		for	Port Said for orders.
„	Sahara	for	Port Said for order.
„	Chanda	for	Antwerp.
„	Assaye	for	Ultika.
„	Hild	for	Bangkok.

S. S. Hild :—The steamer Hild, 1,144 tons, Captain T. Salvasen, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, July 27th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Soyo Maru :—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,924 tons, Captain T. Maki, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Abadan, August 10th, with a cargo of 5,750 tons fuel oil.

S. S. Kola :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. Minett, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Busreh, August 10th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Assaye :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assaye, 4,357 tons, Captain G. J. Coldwell, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Shanghai, July 29th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Urlana :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. Pratt, arrived in the harbour on Monday for Calcutta, July 15th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Quiloa :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed on Monday for Java, with ballast.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Delta left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Glasgow outward bound sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 8th instant left here at 4 p. m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, August 18, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
O. & R.	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co.
F.	Stradacaron	Hutchinson	K. N. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
	Amatonga	W[illegible]r	K. N. & Co.
	owell	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
	rathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co
	Jain	Cole	J. F. & Co
	ansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co
2.	Rizia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Quina	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
5.	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
6	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Bassano	Baech-li	J. F. & Co
8.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quiloa	Cole	M. M. & Co.
9.	Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
14.	Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
15.	Pandua	Hardcock	M. M. & Co.
16.	Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co.

Offside D. & E.

Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Vallipi	B. S. N. & Co
Sabarmati	Samsodin	B. S. N. & Co
Sarsivati	Moola	B. S. N. & Co
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Upada	Logan	M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kolford	T. Jeewanda.
Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co
Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co
Chanda	Cunninghan	M. M. & Co.
Galavale	Sreary	A. Y. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salvansen	F. F. C. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirthfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co
Kawachi Maru	Christlansen	N. Y. K.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Midenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Prasident	Schmitt	A. Strande is & Co.
Redbridge	Vasey	W. & A. G. & Co
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Soyo Maru	Maki	
Uriana	Pratt	M. M. & Co

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th August 1913 should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 18.

To-day both the Paper and the Share Market remained closed as a mark of respect for the death of Shree Devinandji who was held in high esteem by the Vaishnavas.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 18.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening tone	..	..	..	..	easy
Estimated Sales	..	..	..	..	7,000
Total imports	..	..	..	..	1,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.20	6'12
S. O.	6'11	6'03
O. N.	6'08	6'01
N. D.	5'92	5'94
D. J.	6'02	5'94
J. F.	6'03	5'95
F. M.	6'04	5'96
M. A.	6'05	5'97
A. M.	6'06	5'98

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 18.

The American market show a further advance of 5 points and ten points in spot, and Liverpool has advanced ten points in all positions. Still speculation is light in fear of a tax rider to the Tariff Bill, which is conceded would have a disastrous effect on the cotton trade in America.

The local cotton market was closed owing to death of Maharaj Devinanden Acharya.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 24,000 as against 16,000 bales last week and 22,000 bales last year.

		1913	Last Week	1912.
Great Britain	B/S	12,000	4,000	3,000
Continent	„	8,000	11,000	9,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 135,000 bales as compared with 143,000 bales last week and 214,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior ports upto the week ending 15th August was 106,000 bales as against 116,000 bales last week and 90,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week :—

	1913	Last Week	1912.
American	1,039,000	1,140,000	1,293,000
Other kinds	462,000	465,000	310,000

The total into sight show 13,610,000 bales against last week 13, 580,000 bales and 15,540,000 same period last year.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED for the fortnight ended 15th August 1913 as compared with the statement of 30th July 1913 :—

LIABILITIES.	30th July Rs.	15th August. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	78,00,000	75,56,000
Current Deposits.. ..	31,50,000	35,17,000
Sundries	55,000	48,500
	126,05,000	127,21,500

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities ..	39,52,000	39,49,500
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ..	64,77,000	65,39,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	4,49,000	4,06,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	23,000	23,000
Sundries	40,000	42,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds.. ..	16,64,000,	17,62,000
	126.05.000	127,21,500

Cases of cholera have appeared in Lahore and though yet limited in extent the type seems to be violent proving fatal in a few hours. The Health Officer has issued a circular of warning suggesting precautionary measures.

AMBITION *and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high.*

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Cash balances are down at the head office of the Bank of Bengal and at the branches, and the percentage, which stood at 46.87 at the tag end of July, is now reduced to 41.42. There is now a much better demand for money, and the directors of the bank show wisdom, therefore, in their adherence to the 4 per cent. rate on interest on demand loans, which was adopted at the meeting on the 7th instant. The following statement is published by the bank : —

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs.	45,29,074	decrease
„ at Branches..	„	16,10,388	increase
Other Deposits	„	19,49,403	increase
Post Bills ..	„	2,25,093	decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ..	Rs.	2,04,970	decrease
Loans	„	7,72,535	decrease
Accounts of Credit ..	„	1,20,136	increase
Mercantile Bills ..	„	31,22,734	increase
Cash at Head Office ..	„	22,82,813	decrease
Do. at Branches ..	„	17,29,880	decrease

THE MONEY MARKET.

It is rather curious, that while there was, recently, a pronounced stringency in New York and in the bourses of Europe, easy monetary conditions prevailed generally in India. The position is now reversed, for while, in the West, there are distinctly easier tendencies, accompanied by a relaxation in the rates, signs are not wanting in this country that we are in for a period of dear money, circumstances connected with the monsoon, and with recent disasters by cyclone and flood, having created a sudden demand for accommodation which is sure to have a hardening effect on the situation. One of the chief new factors in the Home market has been the reported shipment of £2,000,000 in gold for England, an unusual movement at this time of the year. In the United States there has been a complete change in the position that prevailed a few weeks ago, industrial activity having considerably slackened, thus causing easier monetary condition. It is hinted at Home that direct shipments of gold to India may be avoided this autumn, and that some help may be anticipated from this country to assist in financing the Egyptian cotton crop, which will probably be a big one. It is more than likely, however, that these anticipations will be disappointed, and that the autumn demands on the London market will be greater than was at one time supposed.

BOWREAH COTTON MILLS.

The half-yearly report of this Bengal venture made its appearance today, and the statement of the directors, although gratifying to the shareholders, is unfortunately qualified by a note of sadness. Gross profits are shown of Rs. 1,60,516. The A preference shares are to receive at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a dividend of 7 per cent. goes to the B preference scrip-holders, a distribution of 10 per cent. being recommended on the ordinary capital of the Company. The amount standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund is now stated at Rs. 2,36,343. With this brave showing it is disappointing to find that "the demand for yarns was, throughout the period under review, exceptionally poor" and that "productions have also been adversely affected by a scarcity of labour." The immediate prospects of the concern do not appear hopeful, trade with the Far East having become completely disorganised by political disturbances in China.

THE TEA TRADE.

Each Calcutta tea sale shows how correctly the position now prevailing was defined by those who, a few weeks ago, predicted a short supply and rising values. If the crop had been a full one a good deal would have been said, doubtless, on the subject of deteriorated quality; as it is, however, in spite of inferior leaf prices continue to advance, an extremely strong statistical position being thus disclosed. The prices realised at the early sales for much better qualities than those now offered were, by comparison, remarkably cheap, and it is interesting to speculate upon the probable value of the higher grades already sold had they come on the market later in the selling season. We have to thank the foreign demand for the high rates which are now readily secured. And we must not forget the success in England of the temperance movement. The world's appetite for tea has recently been greatly enhanced, while, in London and other big towns of the United Kingdom, the rapid duplication of "tea shops" has popularised the beverage. During the last four years the production has increased by 74,000,000 lbs., and the visible supply is by no means equal to the demand at the present moment. There has, indeed, been great, gradual changes in the habits of the human race, especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, since Pepys wrote in his famous diary: "And afterwards I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before, and went away."

THE COAL MARKET.

A good deal of nonsense has appeared in the local press concerning the coal area. Owing to breaches on the damage done by recent floods in the railway and to flooded mines Calcutta, it was predicted, would be deprived of soal for some time to come; jute mills and cotton mills were to be closed down for want of fuel, ships were to be held up in the Kidderpore docks and the entire economic and industrial systems of the province would be dislocated in consequence, The situation is not, however, so serious as the prophets prophesied. The Burdwan floods were calamitous, it is true, but although the price of vegetables has gone up, and although coal values are firm with an advancing tendency, there are no signs of famine, and there is no cause to fear a famine, for nearly all the railway breaches have been repaired and plenty of coal can be had for vessels and for mills if buyers care to accept enhanced values as their only chance of obtaining supplies. The actual position in the coal trade is not yet definitely known, but while several collieries have been badly flooded, notably in the case of the Lakurka, which will require two or three months of incessant pumping before mining operations are again possible, the others, although they have all suffered, more or less, have not been very seriously affected. There is, as was naturally anticipated, considerable congestion at the chief delivery stations on the railway system in the coal districts, and several vessels are waiting for bunker coal at the docks, where coal stocks have entirely disappeared. But although none of the coal-selling firms of Howrah can boast of stocks to the extent of more than six hundred or a thousand tons it cannot truthfully be said that there is an actual dearth of fuel. In the meantime, however, there are no reliable market quotations, for sellers are standing aloof for bigger prices. Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Company have sold some spot coal at Rs. 4 per ton, and they are now asking Rs. 4-8, and it is extremely unlikely that anything of good quality will go at less than either of these figures until the market has settled down to its normal condition. As the floods have caused widespread distress there is sure to be a big influx of labour to the mines, and, with increased raisings and a better demand, stocks having been generally depleted in the interim, it may be predicted with confidence that a bright future is in store for the Bengal coal trade as a pleasant off-set to the troubles by which it is now afflicted.

RAJA SUES MAHAMANDAL.

DISTINGUISHED ARRAY OF DEFENDANTS.

A case of considerable interest to the Hindu community is being tried in the munsif of Benares, says the "Leader." Raja Shashi Shekharshar Rai of Tahirpur has sued the Bharat Mahamandal through its secretary for cancellation of a resolution passed by the Mahamandal depriving the plaintiff Raja of the membership and power of management, on the ground that this resolution has been given effect to in an arbitrary way. It is said that this action has been taken by the Mahamandal at the instance of the Bengal Branch of the Mahamandal, who took the initiative in passing a resolution to the effect that the Raja be deprived of his membership and power of management. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that August 8th was fixed for hearing in the suit which the Raja has brought against the managing committees of the governing body of the Mahamandal in the court of the subordinate judge for the inspection of accounts. Among the array of defendants in this suit are the Maharaja of Burdwan, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Guru Das Banerjee, Babu Sarada Charan Mitter, and many others well-known to the public. The total number of the defendants is 162. On the date fixed all the summonses were not returned as duly served, so it had to be postponed. Apparently it will take a very long time before this litigation will come to an end.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67-8X0
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-40
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/-	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/-	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/-	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/-	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/-	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/	25
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/	40
(New Issue) Rs. 10..	do.	10 o/-	15
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl	16 o/-	£50
Mercantile Bank £ 12 £ 12	.. do.	7 o/- 7 o/-	£21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug New	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £			80
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept.-Mar.	£4 o/	£7 1

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25		950
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co...	..	30		740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		5,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		175
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55		2,920
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		765
Ch of Silk ..	..	20		735
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,510
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Cooria ..	Apl.-Oct.	40		650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5		45
Currumbhoy ..	do.	12-8		267-8
David ..	Mar.-Nov.	20		565
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		195 4
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		453
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..		140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		635
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,0 0
Finley Mills ..	..	15		252-8
Gold Mount ..	..	25		450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45		9 60
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		4 75
Hyderabad ..	do.	60		1 25
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		1 15
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	8		145
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		50 X
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct	60		25
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5		68-12
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep	Nil.		30
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct	8½		137 8
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	15		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec.	25		900
Khatau ..	May-Nov	45		1,800 8
Koninoor ..	Mar.-Aug	25		822-
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,3 8
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec.	75		1,475
Madras United ..	June-Dec.	60		2000
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct	15		3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		10
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		247 8
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep	35		1,050
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½		70
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct	Nil.		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		10
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		8.5
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 45		4 2
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250		4 9.0
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		7
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1,45 5
Sun ..	Oct.	..		6 4
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15		..
Swan ..	New C	12½		3.7/
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct	50		6 5
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct	60		44
Union Mill ..	..	Nil		155
Vishnu Cotton C.	..	Nil.		465
Western India .. P.	..	Nil.		660
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15		45

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	R	R.
Akbar ..	May	300		4,5
Albert, Kurrachee ..	"	45		50
Breul's Cawapore ..		6%		12
The Bellary Press ..	ec.	15		20
Broach City ..	Oct.	14		13
Fort ..	Nov.	5		190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6		95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40		725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15		125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5		80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½		137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%		13⅝
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30		305
Manmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½		100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½		21
New East Indian ..	Sept.	75		870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50		88-8
New Berar ..	Oct.	35		552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45		750
Sind ..	Nov.	30		250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20		235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40		650
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12		12

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	4½		680
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	0/0		13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4		97
Dhond Baramati Rs.8		4 o/o		12
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 10		4		121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-De	7		140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½		605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o o		13/4

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.		1
Alcock Asudown Co..	Oct.-May	10		
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 0 ..	August	Nil.		13
Bama kus ..	..	Nil.		
Back ..	..	..		4
Badn ile ..				94XD
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..		35CD
Bo. Buma Corpr. ..	..	15		675XD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L.	Feb.-Aug	..		177
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2		101
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40		73
Bo. Land and Building		30		960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %		400 23 -8
Central I. M. Co. Ld..	April	20 %		275
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Ju Sep.	30H. y 8		294 450
Delhi Flour ..	..	30		115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30		500
Indian Mcntle, In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	1½		20
Indian Cotton Oil Company { G { Old 100 / New Issue 25	..	..		100 25
Do. P 10	March Oct.-Jul	7 %		101
John Kberts & Co. ..		13		200
Jost' Fans supply Co Rs. 50. ..	July. do.	10 %		50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..		12½		183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	.. July	..		107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	8		101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..		100
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.		70
Napier Hotel Co. ..		7 %		25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May July	20 %		455
Phillips & Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½		35
Port Canning Co. ..	..	40		
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..		10 %		880
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %		23
Sidar Carbic G's. Co	Mar.-Aug	..		300
Soundy & Co. ..	..	..		96
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. D. P.	Jan & July	Nil.		nom 98 73
Tata Hydro Electric P 600	..	..		172
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 %		1135
Telephon Co	May.	24 %		925
Trescher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 24 Re.		198XD 66
		992-8X		492-8XD

Buyer. S—Selling. Nom—Nominal. Price. CD—Cum. dividend XD—Ex. dividend

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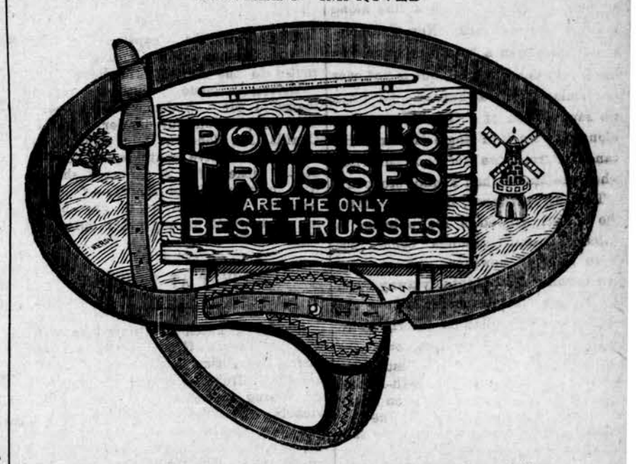

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

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SPORTING NEWS

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

On Saturday the meet was at the 8th milestone on the Bombay Road at 6-30 a.m. and for the first time this season the hounds vastly outnumbered the field. The latter consisted of 13 men (no ladies!). These were the Master; Mr. Wilson and Mr. Publes whipping in; Col. Perkins the Hunt Secretary; Captain Lumsden R. I. M., Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Dunlop and Mrs. Clark from Bombay; Col. Daunt; Mr. Gibson from Government House; Capt. Corbould. Warren and Mrs. Bayne Jardine of the Gunners; and the Rajah of Akalkot. It is small wonder that the field was so small. The Ball given by Major Jourdain and the affairs of the Loyal North Lancshire? Regiment at the Gymkhana on Friday night was carried on till well into the "wee Sona hours" of the morning and was such a success that very few could tear themselves away before the very end. Indeed, it is rumoured that some of those who came out hunting, on their way home from the dance met the hound van going out to the meet. It was a lovely morning but Nature most unkindly decreed that scent should not lie well. There were a couple of short runs just to brisk things up, but otherwise we had merely a long quiet jog in the glorious morning air. Now, a good hunt after a good dance, would surely only have been fitting.

Drawing up the Vale of Tears we soon got on the line of a fox. Heading northwest he ran a left-handed chukker of under a mile back to the Vale, where we checked in a deep narrow nullah running east and west. The Master was just going to get hounds together to cart as apparently hey had failed to hit off the line themselves, when a hound on the norther slopes of the nullah threw tongue. The fox had headed northwards for a furlong and then turned eastwards. Here they checked again, but spreading out and casting themselves very prettily round left-handed they picked up the line again leading in a northwesterly direction. We crossed the Vale of tears and ran another left-handed chukker back almost to the nullah when we just checked. Hounds carried the line from one rocky knoll to another, but there seemed to be very little chance of our doing anything with this fox; so the Master had them stopped and turned northwards to more open country.

He drew the eastern slopes of the Vale, crossed the Bombay Road and then turned in a northwesterly direction. This was rather ridge and furrow work, as here all the side nullahs run into the main nullah from a northeasterly direction. Presently Little Grumbler (I do know the name of one hound) opened on a line along a rough narrow track. Now Grumbler must have been a beagle at home: he has a very delicate nose, but is not over particular what he hunts. So when we saw a herd of Chinkara moving along this track in single file some distance in front, we were not surprised when the Master had hounds stopped.

Turning eastwards, half a mile later the Master viewed a fox entering a patch Cactus. Hounds could not drive him out however, and we were just turning disappointedly away when the Master viewed another fox on the far slopes of a nullah on our right, we had a nice gallop after him, but were a little too far east for the best going When went down the Chickli-Bhosri track for the first mile and then worked round right-handed, tie the line was foiled by a stain of chinkara. We saw the chinkara moving away on our right. Hounds did carry the line through the stain, but afterwards only hunted it in desultory fashion down to the Old Bombay Road. South of it they ran clean out of Scent. The sun was too high for scent to lie low.

On our way back to the meet we viewed another fox which very kindly took us a good quarter of a mile in the right direction ere we lost him too. Sunday.—A field of about 60 awaited the Master at the 6th milestone on the Alandi Road at 6-30 a.m. Now that the ground is getting rather dry scent seems only to be whilst the dew lasts, and I saw that the time for the meets next week is going to be 6-15 a.m.

Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Venn-Ellis, Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Morris: Amongst the men were Mr. Carmichal, Mr. Quinn, Col. Cadell, Major Cumming, Major Maule, Major Jourdain, Mrs. Dunlop, captain Jackson, Venn Ellis, Vines, Whitworth Jones, Alexander, Utterson, Weldon, Middleton Gibbons and Meynell and Messrs Rendel, Attkinson, Reynolds, Lake, Edwards, Gordon and the Rajah of Akalkote.

Turning to the right off the road the Master drew westwards. Soon hounds picked up the line of a jack heading towards Lohogaon. We gradually swung a little to the left until just after we crossed the Dhanori Nullah it almost looked as if our jack were heading for Temple Hill. Then he turned away right-handed across the Temple Hill Nullah and headed towards Kharadi. We crossed the soft ground lying at the head of the Nullah running east from Kalas and struck the Lohogaon Road about a mile and a quarter saith west of the village.

Scent had not been very good: hounds had never run fast, but they had run steadily and practically without a check a quarter of a mile beyond the road, however, in a field of young cholum, hounds threw up their heads The Master Cast round left-handed and hounds when they crosed the old line started to hunt it back throwing tongue nicely. Apparently scent lay here; but curiously enough, from the point where they first checked onwards scent did not lie. When they did hit off the live again they could only touch it at intervals.

A second wider cast hit off the line, and a native also told us where he had seen the jack which however, got to ground quarter of a mile further on. From the field to the check something over quarter of an hour: from that point onwards hounds were never ready hunting a line. We were now about half a mile south of Lohogaon and on the track leading from it to the Nagar Road.

Drawing in a southeasterly direction down a story ridge hounds soon picked up the line of a fox. We were on the line of this fox for about a mile and a half. This, however, was due to the fact that the fox was viewed about half a dozen times. Scent there was practically none; and after the first quarter of a mile when hounds started right on his heels, the fox never had the slightest cause to fear for his brush.

Swinging round left-handed the fox crossed a Nullah and headed northwest along the high ground beyond, with the whole pack scoring to cry a hundred yards behind him. At the same time another fox was viewed away on the ridge from which he came.

After less than half a mile we reached the Lohogaon. Nagar Road track; and, in a field of Cholum beyond it, hounds checked. From there onwards we did no good. It was a case of view on the right: left hounds there: hunt twenty yards: check. view right front: left: twenty yards: check: view on the left: left: fifty yards: check: etc. This occured four times and then we successfully lost our fox and turned homewards.

One cannot hunt when there is no scent and I only wish the Master would make the time of the meets 6.0 instead of 6-15 a.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

SENIOR TOURNAMENT.

We are informed that the Senior Rugby Tournament held annually in Calcutta in September promises to be a very successful one, as besides the three local teams the Calcutta Football Club, the United Services and the King's own—there will be the Gymkhana teams from Bombay and Madras. Entries are also expected from the Leicesters and the West Ridings.

CRICKET.

THREE HAT TRICKS.

E. Barrett, the captain of the Euston Station Staff Cricket Club, writes to the "Athletic News.":—"Playing in home matches versus teams in Sir Frederick Harrison's Cup competition our bowler, W. J. Challis, has done the 'hat trick' in three consecutive matches, taking in all 22 wickets for 27 runs. I should like to know if the readers of 'The Athletic News' can quote any bowling feat which is a greater curiosity than this?"

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

A cricket match was played yesterday at Target Green between the Rising Recreation C. Club and Father Abreua C. Club and resulted in win for the Rising Recreation C. Club by 10 wickets. The losers completed their first and second innings for 68 runs and the winner's for their first innings for 66 runs. The latter then went in to bat for their second innings putting on only 40 runs and gave in for 10 wickets as a victory to the former.

BOXING AT RANGOON.

A boxing tournament will be held at the Jubilee Hall on September 30th, under the auspices of Mr. Farrant. The chief feature of the contest will be a fifteen-round contest at 10st. 7lbs., for the Welter-weight Championship of Burma between Bill Fisher of Calcutta and Jack Fraser of Melbourne. In addition to a Feather-weight competition there will be other bouts between well-known Rangoon boxers.

WATERPLANE RACE ABANDONED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The first attempt at waterplane race has been abandoned. Pickles started again from Yarmouth, but the sea was rough and the waterplane soon became water-logged and had to be breached.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POLO.

NEW TEAM TO RECOVER THE CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Lord Ashby St. Ledgers is organising a team to recover the Polo Cup. In order to avoid the uncertain whether of the English spring, which is liable to hamper combined practice, it is proposed that the team shall practise at Madrid before sailing for America.

MADRAS DOG SHOW.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MADRAS, August 18.

It is proposed to hold the first Madras Championship Dog Show early in December. The Show promises to be a success and already several valuable special prizes have been received and more promised. Advantage will also be taken of the occasion to inaugurate the Southern India Kennel Club, when it is hoped the proposal will be strongly supported and the Club launched on a satisfactory footing.

Fanciers, willing to support the venture or serve on the committee, will send in their names to the Rajah of Pithapuram, Godavari District.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL C.C. v. LIBERAL ESPLANADE C.C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on 17th Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Imperial by one wicket and 52 runs. Scores:—

LIBERAL C.C.

F. Badsha 3, M. S. Writer 13, F. Pavri 4, M. Khambata 12, R. F. Nanji (Capt.), 6, S. M. Pavri 1, K. Baria 13, D. Khambata 8, S. Balsara 5, I. B. Lam 3, H. Daruwala ,0 extra 12, total 80.

IMPERIAL C. C.

I. S. Khodiaji 36, M. Nanporia 0, C. H. Bulsara 12, N. R. Masani 9, S. H. Poonewala 40, S. Patel 0, F. Khambata (Capt.) 0, S. H. Madon 12, R. Divecha 0, D. Dubash, did not bat, B. Shroff 5, extra 14, total for 9 wkts. 132.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD. C.C. vs. THE BOMBAY GAS CO. C.C.

Played on the Oval on Saturday. The game ended in a victory for the former by 29 runs.

ARMY AND NAVY C. S. LD.

D. M. D'Souza 15, R. W. D'Mello 5, Bunyan 2, Felix B. Fonseca 5, G. F. Hill 13, Murphy 0, Geo. Tweddle 12, E. E. Bellamy 2, Naik 3, Chemborkar 10, Dias 0, extra 8, total 75.

BOMBAY GAS CO.

Burch 0, Challice 8, Edwards 8, Chonker 4, Lobo 9, Woodford 3, Sadanand 0, Woods 0, Paisley 5, Kale 4, Price 4, extra 1, total 46.

THE RAMESHWAR M. C. C. vs. THE SATYA SAMAJ C. C.

Played on Esplanade Ground on Sunday. The game ended in a win for the former by 2 runs. Scores:—

R. M. C. C.

M. N. Mehta 3, R. K. Bhatt 1, N. R. Bhatt 6, Baboo 5, C. K. Patel (Captain) 8, M. H. Joshi 1, I. P. Vyas 1, M. R. Gokli 19, D. A. Mehta 10, T. J. Adhvaryu 1, N. J. Gokli 1, Iyes 10, total 66.

SATYA SAMAJ C. C.

Panjabee 5, Talgiri 0, Valankar 6, Satam 27, Balvali 1, Balsaraf (Captain) 8, Bait 1, Sonar 6, Parab 3, Jamdar 3, Thakare 2, Iyes 2, total 64.

BARONET CLUB v. JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a draw.

BARONET C. C.

Driver 21, Reporter 22, Parekh 13, Bhapoo 16, Warden 24, Chenoy 13, Raja (not out) 14, Madon 0, Bhavnagree 1, Pochkhanawala and Pavri, did not bat, extra 33, total for 8 wkts. 157.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Masani (not out) 39, Kapadia 6, Bambot 12, Daruvalla 7, Choksey 0, Maneckshana 1, B. Limbuwalla 1, Cardmaster (not out) 5, Lalkaka and Limbuwalla did not bat, extras 5, total for 6 wks. 76.

THE SASSANIAN C. C. v. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on 17th August day last and resulted in a win for the Young Zoroastrian by 10 runs. Scores:—

YOUNG ZOROSTROAN C. C.

P. Polishwalla 24, Sanjana 1, N. Pavri 0, Dr. Kanteenwalla 23, H. Vajifdar 2, D. Pavri 20, K. Kandia 4, B. Mirza 7, J. Driver 8, D. Mistry 0, D. Kathok 0, extra 4, total 94.

SASSANIAN C. C.

J. Nowroji 1, P. Chothia 0, R. Sorabji 10, P. Kapadia 14, J. Elavia 17, H. Mulla 14, S. Ghandhi 6, F. Singara 13, J. Mehta 5, N. Engineer 4, F. Mistry 1, total 85.

THE GANDEVI C. C. v. THE PERSIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

THE PERSIAN C. C.

N. Cooper, 2; P. Warden, 33; Irani, 10; D. Balsara, 4; N. Daver, 4; Banaji, 6; S. Daruwalla, 42; Kapadia, 1; Santok, 17; Ankleseria, 7; F. Daruwalla, 0; extras, 18; total, 144.

THE GANDEVI C. C.

M. R. Gazder, 9; M. Kapadia, 35; M. Byramji, 23; S. Gazder, 19; B. Cama, 12; J. Battliwalla, 0; D. Mottivalla, J. Katrak, Bajan, K. Vakil, and F. Katrak, to bat; extras, 4; total (for 4 wickets) 102.

BOMBAY POLICE v. TELEGU CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Oval ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Police by 2 wickets and 41 runs.

Scores:—

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Mac Tier, 21; Paterson, 13; Edwards, 1; Smitt O'Keeffe, 51; Jones W. K., 1; Walton, 18; Ferguson, 4; Sargon, 21; Canty, and Jones J. N. did not bat, extras, 10; total, 149.

TELEGU CRICKET CLUB.

Khardre, 18; Pupala, 4; Retiwala, 4; Pupala, 0; Kalewar, 0; Satla, 0; Paknath, 5; Lamge, 0; Laxamrao, 8; Kalewar, 0; Sathe, 0; extras, 4; total 48.

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C. v. ALLIANCE C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Lord Northbrook C. C. by 21 runs.

Scores:—

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

Khares, E. L., 0; Umrigor D. S. 11; Veriawa M. R. 4; Plumber H. 1; Billimoria H. D. 22; Baria H. N. 0; Cooper F. E. 1; Wadia M. R. 17; Bajan F. F. 2; Daji M. P. 13; Kotwal P. F. 2; extras, 10; total, 83.

ALLIANCE C. C.

Surty F. 21; Khan, H. J. 3; Barcevala, 10; Driver, 0; Bulsara, 2; Guard F. F. 9; Dhanbhoora 5; Engineer, 0; Madon, 0; Daver, 1; Vazifdar, 0; extras, 11; total, 62.

KING GEORGE'S SCHOOL v. KURLA C. C.

On Sunday, on Kurla C. C. grounds, this match resulted in a win by 3 wickets and 54 runs for the Kurla Cricket Club.

The following are the scores:—

KURLA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Hawele, 0; K. D. Gupte, 11; Karandikar, 1; D. V. Gupte, 13; Tatke, 0; Kenjalkar, 4; Datar, 0; Creado, 1; Sahasrabudha P., 1; Sahasrabudha V., 2; Nadkar, 3, (not out); extras, 2; total, 38.

2nd Innings.

Datar, 7; Tatke, 8; Gupte K., 9; Gupte D., 19; Kenjalkar, 2; Nadkar, 3; Sahasrabudha P., 10 retired; Creado 8; the rest did not bat; extras, 7; total, 73.

THE KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Patil, 0; Pathare, 3; Wanpal, 3; Thakur, 0; Churi, 6; Wasudeo, 3; Chavan, 0; Dalvi, 4; Rane, 0; Bhatkar, 4; Bhome, 1 (not out); extras, 1; total, 25.

2nd Innings.

Wasudeo, 0; Thakur, 20, (not out); Chavan, 0; Dalvi, 5; Wanpal, 2; Churi, 3; Bhome, 0; Bhatkar, 0; Rane, 0; Pathare, 0; Patil, 0; extras, 2; total, 32.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKET v. RALLI'S ELEVEN.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the Bombay Young Cricketers.

Scores:—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Dighe Y. S. 8; Dewoolks, 2; Kirtikar H. B., 11; Karpat K. V., 2; Manker, M. B. 1; Dhairyawan G. A., 8; Kothare V. G. 0; Naik Y. A., 13; Kothare G. B., 12; Vijayaker R. G., 6; Manker K. B., 0; extras, 13; total, 76.

RALLI'S ELEVEN.

Dharadher G., 0; Dalpade S. D., 8., Rand, M. R., 0; Gorakshaker, 29; Kothan R. V., 17; Dalpade B. S., 0; Dharyawan M. D., 9; Kothan J. G., 0; Kothan M. B., 8; Korgawker, 0; Kirtiker M. K. (capt.), 0; extras, 4; total, 75.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

This game was played on the 16th August on the Oval Plot No. 4 and resulted in a win for the Eastern Telegraph by 52 runs.

GOVERNMENT T'LEGRAPH CLUB.

De Schmidt 0, Rodricks 0, Castell 17, A. G. Moore 5, S. D'Silva 1, Sorris 1, D'Mello 1, Bullock 0, Edwards 22, Woolen 24, Fernandes 7, Extras 19, Total 97.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CLUB.

Bartlett 17, Mendanha 0, M. D'Souza 10, D'Cruz 2, G. D'Silva 44, S. D'Souza 0, Caetano 15, G. Fernandez 7, Campos 14, A. Fernandez 5, C. Coutinho 10, Extras 24, Total 149.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Oval. The game resulted in a draw.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

Scores:—

Prof. Anderson l-b-w b. Pavri 6, Madon b. Khan 11, Masani b. Pavri 53, Doctor c. Pavri b. Khan 6, Madan b Pavri 4, Master l-b-w, b Pavri 3, Molli c and b Pavri 19, Papa st. b. Khan 25, Dastur not out 0, Desai b. Pavri 10, Extras 20, Total 167.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

Pavri c. b. Mehta 0, J. Daruvala b. Madan 12, Mistry c. b Mehta 7, Cooper b. Mehta 1, Chinai run out 19, Khan c. b. Mehta 10, K. Daruvala c. b. Mehta 19, Marcker b. Master 32, Vakil not out 7, Cooper b. Madan 7, Extras 16, Total 120.

GAMDEVI RECREATION C.C. vs. YOUNG HINDOO C.C.

The game was played on the Esplanade maidan ground on Sunday last, and resulted in the favour of Gamdevi Recreation C. Club by 63 runs and 7 wickets.

Scores:—

GAMDEVI RECREATION C. C.

S. R. Rawoot 1, W. B. Pradhan 58, D. R. Rawoot 12, B. J. Mhatre 5, B. K. Pathare not out 23, K. A. Thakoor, A. D. Thakoor, V. M. Chemberkar, V. A. Munja, D. H. Mhatris, and B. Chaudhari, did not bat, Extras 4, Total for 3 wkts. 103.

YOUNG HINDOO C C.

Babil 5, Dholekar 7, Dighe 12, Argade 1, Pitale 6, Chewoolkar 3, Thakoor B. T. 0, Poradi 0, Gadaker 1, Korgaoker 0, and Bhandari 0. Extras 5; Total 40.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C. vs. EMPIRE C. C.

Played on Sunday on the Marine Lines maidan. The game resulted in a draw.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

J. F. Pais 79, R. B. daCosta 0, John D'Souza 1, C. Coutinho 4, J. J. Athaide 6,D. DeSouza 1, C. Fernandes 11, J. C. Ferras 32, H. Cordevio 5, C. Mascarenhas 2, N. Ferras (did not bat), Extras 8, Total 149.

EMPIRE CRICKET C. CLUB.

T. V. Bhatia 2, K. B. Fatherpekar 0, N. V. Merchant 18, R. B. Powar 2, B. V. Merchant 0, J. B. Vadekar 14, G P. Chowdari 1, J. B. Fatherpekar 11, J. B. Power 0, Vayas (not out, 1, Korgovkar (not out) 0. Extras 4. Total 53.

N.B.—The game ended in a draw.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C. v. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Played on 16th August at Marine Lines ground resulted in a win for Lusitanians by 12 runs.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

N. D'Souza 0, John D'Souza 5, J. Siquiera 9, J. C. Ferras 0, D. de Souza 0, M. Faria 3, R. B. da Costa 1, L. Noronha 9, C. Fernandez 0, A. Victor 12, Bruno Edmond 2. Extras 9. Total 50.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE C. C.

Dr. Maneckshaw 2, Mr. Wagle 10, Variava 2, Mody 1, Antia 5, Postwalla 4, S. Anklesaria, 0, Vagechepavalla 6, Baraucha 1, Engineer 4, Kharas 0. Extras 3. Total 38.

E. D. SASOON & CO., C. C.v. ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Marine Lines and resulted in a win for the E. D. Sassoon and Co., by 3 runs.

E. D. SASOON &Co. C. C.

M. D. Pai 14, Nissim E. Misry 0, G. Raichura 0, B. D. Benjamin 10,

(Continued on page 5.)

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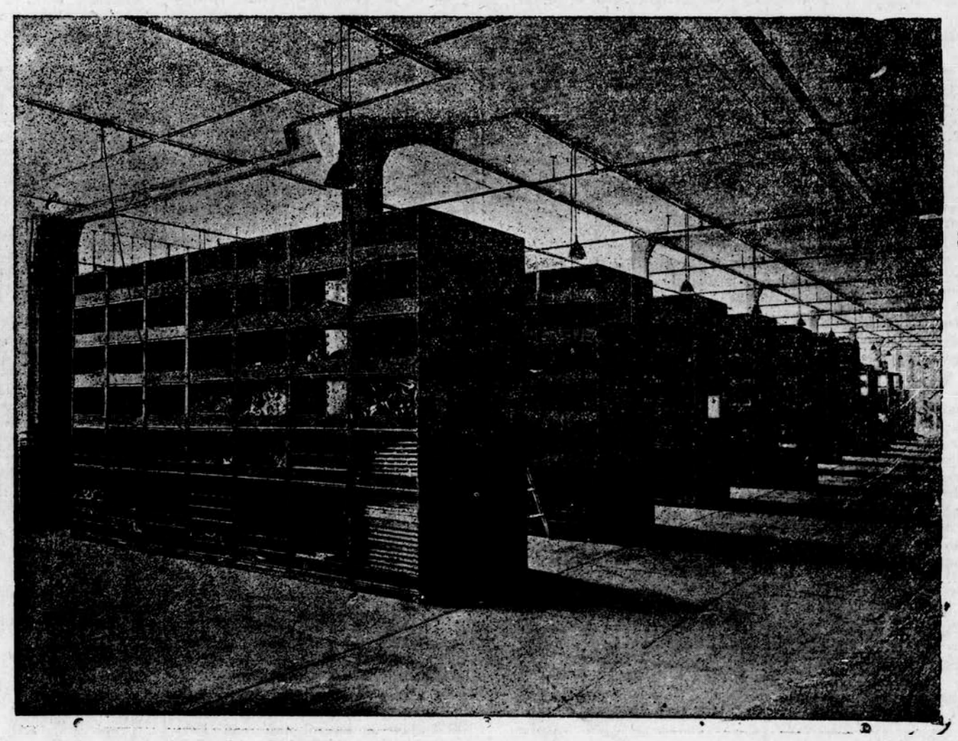

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

J. Souso 16, Meyer David 5, A. N. Other 0, M. V. Tolat 1, N. A. Khodaji 6, M. Saul 0, E. Abraham 0. Extras 5. Total 57.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

Mayekar 0, T. H. Joshi 6, Wagle 6, W. A. Wadekar 4, Bangre 0, S. N. Balsara 12, Dablokar 16, V. D. Jog 6, B. D. Pai 0, J. N. Belsare 2, P. S. Lele 0. Extras 2. Total 54.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY ISLAMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Aug. 18.

In the annual two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Islams, the latter took the first service and put together 219 runs, Razak 43 and Contractor 34 being top scores.

For the Gymkhana, Major Greig 42 has so far put up the best score though Mr. Love 30, batting, gives promise of good score yet to come. With five wickets down for 126, the Gymkhana are not in very good position. Aziz so far has secured most wickets for the Islams.

BOMBAY ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. S. U. Patel, l-b-w Greig	20
Mr. G. M. Parekh, b Haughton	9
Mr. S. A. Razak, b Greig	43
Mr. S. A. Aziz, c Love, b Greig	20
Mr. S. K. Mahomud, c Colbeck, b Cox	10
Mr. Vali Ahmed, c Cox, b Tagg	29
Mr. Abdul Kadar, b Haughton	10
Mr. K. L. Contractor, b Greig	34
Mr. Anwar, c Dibbin, b Tagg	2
Mr. Abdul Rahaman, c and b Haughton	12
Mr. H. C. Tayabji, not out	0
Extras	30
Total	219

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Greig, c Abdul Rahman, b Abdul Kadar	42
Captain Haughton, b Aziz	17
Mr. Colbeck, b Aziz	5
Mr. Gould, b Aziz	10
Mr. Love, batting	30
Mr. Stephenson, b Aziz	6
Captain Clemson, batting	2
Extras	14
Total	126

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

The Half-yearly Report of the Bombay Gymkhana has been published, and is not without interest. With regard to the various branches of Sport in which its members participated, the following remarks appear:—

Polo.—From the beginning of the year until the end of April, Polo was played on the Oval. Nearly all the Officers of the Sherwood Foresters stationed in Bombay played, and until the departure of H. E. the Governor and Staff as many as eight and nine chukkers were seen on the board. At the end of March a Tournament was arranged by Mr. Wilson of His Excellency's Body Guard. Four teams competed, viz:—The Tigers. The Sherwood Foresters. 14th (Kings) Hussars Bombay Gymkhana.

The 14th Hussars eventually ran out winners.

The whole Tournament was excellently arranged and proved to be a great success, and the thanks of all are due to Mr. Wilson.

Lawn Tennis.—The past season may be considered to have been a very successful one although at times a falling off in the number of regular players was noticeable. At the same time, the Courts were, without being over crowded, always fully occupied. The different events in the annual Tournament attracted a large number of entries. The principal events, viz., the Western India Championship Singles and Doubles were once again a great success as was evidenced by the number of spectators present each day to watch the matches. We must congratulate Mr. England on his achievement in regaining the Singles Cup for the Gymkhana. The Doubles Cup has once again escaped, Messrs. Narooji and Engineer of the Parsi Gymkhana winning a popular and well deserved victory.

The following is a list of the various events in the annual tournament with the names of the respective winners:—

Western India Championship Singles, Mr. R. D. England.

" " Doubles, Messrs. Naoroji and Engineer.

Marryatt Cup, Mr. R. Kidd.

Ladies' Singles Handicap, Mrs. Kemp.

Ladies Doubles Handicap, Mrs. and Miss Pike.

Mixed Doubles, Mr. and Mrs. England.

Handicap Singles 'A' Class, Mr. E. J. Bunbury.

Handicap Singles 'B' Class, Mr. E. T. Robinson.

Handicap Doubles 'A' Class, Messrs. G. M. Pearson and R. H. Lupton.

Handicap, Doubles 'B' Class, Messrs K. W. Barlee and J. T. Burge.

Racquets.—The open tournament was held in March this year. Both the Singles and Doubles were won by the previous year's winners. Capt. Sloggett defeated Mr. Gull in the final of the Singles. Capt. Sloggett and Mr. F. W. Gull again won the Doubles. In the Semi-Final round, they were very nearly defeated by the old Malvernian pair P. M. D. Sanderson and N. B. Macbeth who only lost by 3 games to 2 after a very hard match. The Sahibs and Markers Doubles were won by N. B. Macbeth and Maneckjee who beat Capt. Tee, Irish Rifles, from Kamptee and Majid the professional from Peshawar. This proved a good game, the Bombay pair only winning by 3 games to 2. In the Markers Singles (Handicap) Jamestjee again won, beating Maneckjee. The first game being won by Maneckjee it looked at one time as though he might beat his elder brother but the ex-world champion soon tired him out winning eventually 3 games to 1.

Golf.—During the past season Club Matches have been played, both out and at home, against the Pali Hill Golf Club and the Santa Cruz Golf Club. Both matches against Pali wele won: the match against the Santa Cruz Golf Club was halved in Bombay but the return at Santa Cruz was lost.

The various winners of the Annual Competitions are given below:—

"Forty-Twa" Medal, 1st Competition, A. L. Clapham.

Madras Silver Challenge Medal, H. W. Kilby.

Macdonald Cup, M. F. Nicholson.

"Forty-Twa" Medal, 2nd Competition, I. W. Marshall.

St. Andrew's Gold Medal, Capt. H. S. Adari.

St. Andrew's Silver Medal, A, l. Clapham.

Calcutta Silver Challenge Medal tie. No award.

"Forty-Twa" 3rd Competion, T. H. Payne.

Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal, M. F. Nicholson.

St. George's Gold Medal, R. D. England.

St. George's Silver Medal, G. W. Dawson.

"Forty-Twa," 4th Competition, J. A. Cherry.

Wimbledon Challenge Cup, E. E. Coombs.

Golfers' Cup, J. E. P. Currey.

The "Forty-Twa" Medal, after the play off under the terms of the Competition, was won by J. A. Cherry.

Golfing conditions in Bombay are now more promising than they have been for some time. The two Maidans and the Oval have been available for golf through the year and the Golf Sub-Committee have been enabled to vary the course from time to time and to carry out some long delayed and necessary repairs to the greens and tees. A re-arrangement of the bunkers has been recently introduced and it is hoped, in consequence, that the standard of Bombay Golf will be improved.

Boats.—The Season which ended with the approach of the Monsoon was marked by an increased interest and activity in rowing.

This encouraging outlook together with the advent of the new boats now on order will enable us early next year to hold once again the Annual Regatta, and with this in view members wishing to row should as soon as possible notify the Hon. Secy. for Boats, who will be very glad to receive their names.

Cricket.—Owing to the failure of the Cricket Pitch last year, it was decided to relay the greater portion of the enclosed area, the western half with Maidan earth only, and the eastern half with a mixture of six parts of Maidan earth and four parts of red moorum.

The outfield has also been improved, and it is hoped that the whole scheme will be a success.

A freshman's Match was played on the 15th June and trial games on the following Thursday and Saturday. The first foreign Match took place on the 28th June. There is again an increase in the number of players, and many of those who were on leave last year have returned.

The Poona Presidency Match will commence on August 28th and the Quadrangular Contest will be played between September 8th and 17th three of which days are holidays.

Hockey.—Considerable interest was was taken in Hockey in the past season and the arrangement of an average of not less than four games a week enabled all playing members to participate in matches with fair regularity.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was held on the Oval owing to the Infantry Ground, Marine Lines, not being available. Our best thanks are due to Messrs. Kemball and Whyte of the P. W. D. for their timely assistance and kindness in obtaining for us the use of the Oval for the Tournament.

Our best thanks are due to H. H. the Aga Khan for presenting another very handsome challenge cup to replace that which was won outright by the Cheshire Regiment last year. His Highness has stipulated that the new cup cannot be won outright.

Rugby Football.—It is early yet to comment on this Season's Rugby team but judging from the number of last year's team who are still available and from the arrival of new players both from Home and other stations in India, a good side should be available. We are fortunate in having regiments stationed in Bombay who are keen on the game and who, besides assisting the Gymkhana team, can raise a side of their own for practice matches.

If a representative team can be raised for the Calcutta tournament, to be held between September 17th to 20th, there is every chance of their doing very well. The final of the annual tournament in Bombay is fixed for September 6th and we have hopes of getting a good entry for this event.

Association Football.—The Association season commenced on May 26th and we played several friendly games in preparation for the Harwood League. As we were trying a number of new players these were of a very experimental nature. The first really representative team we had out was against the Sherwood Foresters who beat us by one goal just on time.

The Western India Football Association are also endeavouring to hold a series of Charity Matches on the completion of the Haroodw League.

"G" Company, B. V. R.—When this Company was formed in 1908 it was very generally stated by the scoffers of volunteering that it would cease to exist in two years. It has survived five years most successfully, and it is now so firmly established that there can be no fear for the future.

More members are, however, wanted, and there is material in quantity in the Gymkhana. The authorities would welcome two or three Companies from the Gymkhana, and it is the endeavour of those concerned to provide at least one other full Company for the Corps before November next. It is to be hoped that members will see that this is successfully attained.

The Company's strength at the close of the year was 105.

Camp was held at Santa Cruz from 1st to 8th February, and the attendance of the Company was good. The work was most instructive and interesting, and ended with a heavy afternoon's work in attack and retreat before the G. O. C. Bombay on the 8th February, which did the Company credit.

The Annual Dinner of the Company was held in the Pavilion on 19th March and was well attended.

£45,000 RACEHORSE.

RECORD PRICE FOR PRINCE PALATINE.

The sale announced by our racing correspondent yesterday wrote the "Daily Mail" on July 31, was definitely concluded last night of Mr. T. Pilkington's famous racehorse Prince Palatine Mr. J. B. Joel for £45,000. This is the highest price ever paid for an animal.

The highest prices previously given for thoroughoreads are as follows:

1900. Flying Fox (Duke of Westminster), M. Edmond Blanc	£37,500
1905. Diamond Jubilee (King Edward VII.), Argentine Government	£30,000
1912. Rock Sand (Mr. August Belmont), English syndicate	£30,000
1903. Sceptre (Mr. R. S. Sievier), Sir William Bass.	£30,000
1906. Jardy (M. Edmond Blanc), Argentine Govern ment	£30,000

When the late Duke of Westminster sold Ormonde, the most famous horse of all time to the Argentine Government in 1889 the price paid was only £12,000, but the value of bloodstock has considerably increased since then.

The racing correspondent of the "Daily Mail," understands the transaction has been completed and the horse is Mr. Joel's property. The Press Association says there is a contingency that if the horse is beaten in any of his remaining engagements this season £5,000 shall be taken off his price.

The record-priced thoroughbread is a bay son of Persimmon and Lady Lightfoot His principal achievements have beeen a victory in the St. Leger and winning the Ascot Gold Cup twice.

ACCIDENT TO A CYCLIST.

On Sunday evening, Dharamsey Ramji, a Hindu, was coming down Gibbs Road on a free wheel bicycle without applying the brake to check the speed, with the result that at the foot of the road, he collided with a passing victoria and was injured. He was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

R. G. A. COMPANIES.

RANGOON, August 18.

Word has been received here of a proposal change in the original relief of the Coast Defence Royal Garrison Artillery. The new proposal is t. No. 61 Company, R. G. A. now in Rangoon, will leave for Aden on September 1st, by the S. S. Northbrook, relieving No. 77 Company, which will leave for Bombay two days later. On arrival, there on September 20th they will relieve No. 75 Company, who will leave for Rangoon on September 24th arriving here on September 30th.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

While hack victoria No. 1,360 was being driven along Chowpatti Road on Sunday night, the horse attached to it shied and dashed on the foot-path on the left. The victoria was completely smashed and another victoria which was passing along in the same direction was slightly injured.

ANTI-GAMBLING MOVEMENT.

A public meeting will be held in the premises of Bhatia Balh Rakshak Vidyalaya in Bazar gate street, Fort, under the Presidentship of Sheth Khinji Assar Virji connection with the Ante-Gambling movement to-day at 8 p.m. (B. T.) when all are cordially invited.

ENGLISH MAILS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. Arabia with the outward mails of the 8th instant left here for Bombay at 4 p.m.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

(To be run on Saturday 23rd August).

Entry closed at 4 p.m., on Monday 18th August.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Dalmatia, late Merry Spinner (aged).
F. M. Garda's Lumination (aged).
F. M. Garda's Chobham (aged).
F. M. Garda's Silver Memory (4 years).
F. M. Garda's Macann (5 years).
Zemindar of Sivagiri, Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf (4 years).
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vics Pride (6 years).
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Ute (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Flying Fish Late Tears (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill (aged).
H. H. Jam Saheb's Punt (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdas' Forfeit (aged).
Major F. C. Stratton's Monaleen II. (5 years).
Mr. Goff's Beroll by Reunalf Anthem (6 years).
Kelso's Hilarity (aged).
R. R. S.'s Keerit (aged).
R. R. S.'s Coat of Arms (aged).
R. R. S'.s St Gilgen (4 years).
R. R. S.'s Tartania by Tartan Chatelaine (4 years).
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Gunboat (aged).
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mil (aged).
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Hamara (5 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's Mordialloc (aged).
Gussy's Valerius (5 years).
T. M. Thaddeus' Wayward and Wild (aged).
Fortnum Lang's Airman (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathuradass' Bombastic (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' Picnic (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' Solution (aged).
T. Harrison's Vancouver (aged).

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Lord Roseberry 13.3½.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Fareed 13.2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch A. L. Red Fish 13.3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Biglig 13.3¾
G. H. G. Ally's Authority 14.0.
G. H. G. Ally's President 13.2½.
Haji Mahmood Mahomed's Hurbia 14.0.
Captain S. J. Donovan's Mercy 13.2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's American Spot 13.3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Turkish Spot 14.0.
Mr. Goculdass' Good Success 14.0.
M. Goculdass' Ghalib 13.3¾.
Buder Bin Alivash's Dhaidan 13.3½.
N. Jehangir's Ata Allah 13.3½.
M. H. Sharaballi's Small Diamond 13.3½.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's G. A. L. Old China 13.2¾.
Mr. K. Cowasji's Marigold 13.2.
Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood 13.2½.
Mohidin Dawood's First King 13.3¾
R. R. S.'s Kader Beg 13.3½.
R. R. S.'s Red Wood 13.2¼.
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Md. Jamal's B. A. L Bazar Beg 14.0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Rejected 13.3¾.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's and Aga Mirza Ahmed's G. A. L Starter 13.2½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Jack London 13.2¾.
Ebrahim Mana's Young Mooreed 13.3½.
Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven 13.3 2/4
Mahomed Esmail's Peerage 14.0.
Ebrahim Mince's Safi '3.3.
Yacoob Swedani's German Guinea 13.2¾.
Pasa Malsi's Turkish Guinea 13.3½.
R. J. Barsiwalla's Dhahemsee 13.2.
Major F. B. Prideaux's Miss Nagassi 13.3½.
J. Crawford's The Tetrarch 14.0.
Nasir Rajmahomed's Flying Bird 13.3.
Raj Mahomed's Jehangir Shah 13.3½.
H. R. Badsha's Pretender 2.13/3.
Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Tagalia 13.3¾.
Forman's Fyzabad 14.0.
Forman's Nasirabad 13.3.
Captain S. S. Hayne's Sadil Malik 13.3½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent 13.2½.
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's Royalist 13.4½.
Mr. K. Sorabji's Alwar 13.3¾.
Mr. G. K.'s Prem 13.3.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold (aged).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's France (aged).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Shaifelmulook (5 years).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Yanasib (5 years).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Real 14.0 (aged)
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Soomsam 14.0 (aged).
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Lookman 14.0 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's British King 13.3 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Kaharaman 14.0 (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight 14.0 (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva 13.3 (aged).
Mr. Zaid Bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Bravo 13.2½ (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer 13.3¾ (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Abdul Aziz 13.3¾ (6 years).
Mr. Kadavi Abdul Rahman's Farash (6 years).
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Sweden 13.8 (aged).
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Hatty (6 years).
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and A. A. McKenzie's Grey Ghost II. 13.3 (aged).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Afzur Jung (5 years).
Captain S. J. Donovan's Burg 13.2½ (aged).
Mr. Yussuff Bin Zaid's Maidania 13.3¼ (aged).
Mr. Lion's Purity (4 years).
Mr. Lion's Lord Durham (aged).
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's Fads 13.2½ (aged).
Mr. Syed Rashid's Sunspot 14.0¼ (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's C. A. L. Thaboor (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's and P. Mathuradass' Baloz -3.3¾ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculass and A. Nanji's and P. Mathuradass' Galiard.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's Occident 13.3 (aged).
Mr. Mohidin Dawood's Guy Fawkes (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S. Regent (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s Abdul Malik 13.2¾ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dhaman (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s The Winner (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s Iron Chest (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's English Mail (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Punjab (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Lifesaver (4 years).
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Bund Garden 13.2¾ (aged).
Mr. A. M. Hasan's Welcome late Ghalyum (6 years).
Mr. Hasan Madar's Mars 13.3¾ (6 years).
Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance (aged).
Mr. Heath's Trustee (aged).
Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's Duhallow 14.0½ (aged).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic (aged).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thalfha (6 years).
Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's Mysore (6 years).
Mr. Dara Cowajee's Terror (aged).
Mr. Dara Cowajee's Gafal 13.2 (aged).
Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s Parliament (aged.)
Mr. G. K.'s Valens 14.0 (aged).

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Arnold and Captain J. S. Mowat's Highwood (aged).
Captain Colmore's Off-side (aged).
Mr. P. Hannyngton's J. P. (6 years).
Thakor Zarawar Singh's Silverbolt (aged).
Major F. C. Tratton's Monaleen II. (5 years).
Major F. C. Stratton's Topsail 14.1½ (aged).
Mr. Goff's Beroll (6 years).
Captain Kenworthy's Sholto (aged)
J. R. Landon's Symbol Late Peggy 14.2 (aged).
D. Blythe's Lady Voyon (6 years).
J. Crawford's Double Chin (4 years).
J. Crawford's Bambino (aged).
C. W. Bayne Jardine's Burrowa (6 years).
Captain Elorbould Warren's Jaddi (aged).
Mr. Fortnum Lang's Airman (5 years).
Mr. H. Jackson's Boatsong (5 years).
Captains D. French and A. W. Molony's Miss Drake (3 years).
Captain Monteith and Messrs. Greenshields' and Eccles' Pewter (aged).

THE TALLY HO PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Major Rotton's Astrologer (aged).
Mr. P. Hannyngton's j.-p. (6 years).
Mr. F. A. Depass' Rob Roy (aged).
Mr. Lush Wilson's Utopian (aged).
Mr. P. Hannyngton's J.-P. (6
J. L. Fagan's Terra Filma (aged).
Mr. J. R. Landon's Symbol, late Peggy 14.2 (aged).
Mr. M. Rommel's Better Luck (aged).
Mr. J. Crawford's Martha (5 years).
Mr. Eccles' Bulloo (6 years).

OVER 1,800,000 COUPLES WITHOUT OFFSPRING.

The proposal to tax unproductive members of the community, that is to say, celibates and childless couples, promises, if carried into effect, to be a welcome addition to the revenue of a State groaning under the burden of militarism, says a Paris correspondent. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the statistical expert, says that there are in France at the present time 1,350,000 celibates, 1,800,000 families without children, 2,650,000 families with two children, and 2,400,000 fmilies with only one child.

It is proposed to fix the "compulsory" family at three children and to tax every citizen who has reached the age of 45 without having three children living, or who reached the age of 21. The tax is to be 30fr. (£1 4s.) per child falling short of the minimum three. This tax would, it is calculated, yield about 20 millions sterling annually to the State.

TIRED OF LIFE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Philipe Pereira, aged about fifty years.

The deceased had been residing with her husband at Mazagon and had been for some time past suffering from leprosy. She was tired of life and had threatened to commit suicide. She was missed on Sunday and her body was recovered from a well.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT SECOND ROUND.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS, 4;
R. F. A. (KIRKEE), 0.

A fairly large crowd witnessed the trial of strength between the above teams yesterday when the local team won by four goals to nil. The game in the first half was fast and enthusiastic, both teams straining every nerve. The large margin by which the local team won was by no means an index of the balance of the exchanges. A one goal margin would have more correctly recorded the superiority of the Sherwood Foresters over the Kirkee team.

The R. F. A. defence was weak, the backs though brilliant at times were at others very weak. The half line of neither team showed to any advantage, while the forwards of both teams showed a good understanding and pretty combination: The R. F. A. forwards made the mistake of the match in indulging in high passes, wherein the tall backs of the Sherwood Foresters had the advantage. Byford, of cricket fame, and Wilkins the backs of the Sherwoods thrust themselves into prominence again and again, and it was their excellent kicking and heading that held the R. F. A. forwards at bay. As we have said, the local team did not deserve their four-goal victory, and had the Kirkee forwards taken advantage of the opening, they had early in the game, we might have had a different result to chronicle. The opening stages of the game were fast and exciting, the R. F. A. having the better of the exchanges. The three goals recorded against them at half time, brought them back to the field morally beaten. Fletcher at goal did excellent work and showed good judgment. The goals scored against him gave him no chance.

A word of caution may not be out of place in reference to the granting of penalties. As a penalty is almost certain to be turned to account the referee should use his discretion in its award, and, we think, make sure when granting them, that the infringement of the law was intentional, and that but for the infringement a goal might have resulted. Penalty goals cause so much of heart-burning that a referee cannot be too cautious in granting them.

THE GAME.

The Artillery men opened in a most promising fashion with a forward movement, which was nipped by Byford. They continued the pressure, but a foul against them brought relief to the local team, the Sherwoods carrying the leather into the enemy's camp. A quick passing movement among the forwards of the local team, saw Boote beat Fletcher with a long low shot which entered the net at the far corner:—

Sherwood Foresters	1
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

This unexpected reverse put the Kirkee team on their mettle, but the Sherwood backs transferred the play into the opposite half, a dangerous movement being saved by Dunn at the expense of a corner. Another corner was awarded the Sherwoods, both of which, however, proved fruitless. The Artillery men now came down to the attack, and Macaulay receiving a pass centred beautifully which the Sherwood custodian in clearing sent to Feevin, who, unmarked had a glorious opportunity of equalising, but he misjudged the ball, leaping to it too soon. Up and down play followed, the Kirkee team having the better of the exchanges, forcing a corner, which proved abortive. The Sherwood now attacked, and Fletcher, the R. F. A. goalkeeper in clearing was penalised for carrying. Carwood receiving from the "free" put through:—

Sherwood Foresters	2
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

The visitors now had a turn at the attack, but could make no headway against the defence of the Sherwoods, who shortly after added to their score, Thornley supplying the connection with his head between the net and a centre from Boyd.

Sherwood Foresters	3
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

Up and down play ruled, the R. F. A. having no small share of the exchanges before the whistle went for half time:—

Sherwood Foresters	3
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

After the restart the game lost a good deal of its interest, the game being very dull at times. Before the second half was ten minutes old, the Sherwoods were awarded a penalty for "hands," which Thornley had no difficulty in converting.

Sherwood Foresters	4
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

The Sherwoods continued to press, and gave the Artillery defence a very anxious time. Boote missed the mark once by inches. A little later a corner was given against the R. F. A., which the goalkeeper fisted out. Woods, the Kirkee centre-half then made a tricky run, dodging about half a dozen Sherwood men, but gave to Stringer, who lost it. The Sherwoods now came down to the attack and Thornley sent in a shot from close range, which hit the Artillery goalkeeper in the face and bounced into play. Up and down play resulted, the R. F. A. attempting long shots, which Edwards was quite equal to. The game ended with the final scores:—

Sherwood Foresters	4
R. F. A. (Kirkee)	0

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Byford, Wilkins, backs; Merrill, Wilkinson, Sutton, half-backs; Boyd, Thornley, Boote, Smedley and Carwood, forwards.

R. F. A. (Kirkee):—Fletcher, goal; Murray, Dunn, backs; Smith, Woods and Worley, half-backs; Cosgrove, Feevin, Lappin, Stringer, Macaulay, forwards.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. F. A. (KAMPTEE) *v.* DURHAMS.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The R. A. I. A. (Sherwood Foresters) had a walk over, the R. G. A. scratching.

IMPERIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

DAY OF THE TRAMWAY OVER.

The final session of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference was held on July 28 at the Royal Automobile Club. The subject for discussion was "the organisation of goods and passenger traffic by motor vehicle." The chair was taken by the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M. P. (chairman of the Royal Automobile Club).

Mr. W. Worby Beaumont, M.I.C.E. speaking on "Road passenger transport in cities," emphasised the need of constructing well-made roads. The requirements of every city, he said, must be considered with reference to each city. The ideal motor vehicle for passenger road transport should be an independent vehicle, and not depending on any central source for its power. Consequently it should be, in any case, a dirigible vehicle, which could accommodate itself to the varying conditions of traffic. The motor traffic of London, he incidentally mentioned, now represented 97 per cent of the whole.

Mr. W. Tetley Stephenson (lecturer on railway transport at the London School of Economics) said that as the individual motor was comparatively costly, it was absolutely essential that very much better roads be obtained, and this depended upon combination and co-operation succeeding competition and individual effort.

Mr. E. A. Greatbed (managing director of the National Motor Cab Company) said that since the municipality had laid down the fare, shape of the vehicle, and a host of other details for the benefit of the public in London, all of which cost the proprietor money, they shoud try to find a "happy medium" and only issue sufficient licences to adequately carry the public within reasonable limits.

Mr. Walter G. Gates (Assistant Secretary to the Post Office) said it had been suggested that motor vehicles should be employed for collecting letters from letter-boxes in London. The difficulty, however, they had to face was that of maintaining the requisite speed in congested districts.

Mr. G. Hamilton Grapes (representing the Postmaster-General of the Dominion of New Zealand) said that the search for a suitable machine for performing the work referred to by the last speaker had been the objective of his recent tour of inspection. In his opinion it could best be met by following out in miniature the lines of the tried-out taxi-cab chassis.

LONDON TRAFFIC.

The Hungarian postal authorities had solved the question and placed an order for 200 machines for the purpose, and the Governments of Italy, Austria, and France were now engaged in searching for similar machines. He, however, quite agreed that there was exceptional difficulty in dealing with London traffic.

Sir John H. A. Macdonald, member of the Road Board and president of the Scottish Automobile Club, said that if they had a good road there was no need to put a "railway" down upon it. The day of the tramway was over, and there would be very few laid down in the future—certainly none in large and busy towns. We should soon have in our streets good flat surfaces, over which vechicles would run as smoothly as on rails.

Colonel R. E. Crompton (consulting engineer to the Road Board and chairman of the Commercial Motor Users Association) said that, despite the great advantages derived from increased speed both of goods traffic and passenger traffic, the streets of London, considering the enormous number of people who used them, were safer now than they were at any time. The speeding-up of traffic had, moreover, added one hour a day to the useful life of the average man or woman. Emphasising the serious loss to the community caused by traffic delays, he said that while the Royal ceremony was proceeding on the site of the Australian Commonwealth offices he noticed no less than 125 motor-omnibuses held up for an hour.

A report by the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of alcohol as fuel recommending that an "Alcohol Motor-Fuel Committee" should be appointed was adopted. A resolution moved by Mr. H. G. Humby (consulting engineer to the Union of South Africa) was adopted for the appointment of a permanent committee in London to consider the question of motor transport.

The Hon. Mr. Shadilal has been re-elected to the Punjab Legislative Council by the member of the Senate and honorary Fellows of the Punjab University.

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EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY.—At Simla, on the 13th August, the wife of Major R. W. Anthony, I.M.S., of a son.

LAIRD.—At the Aden Hospital, 3rd August, the wife of Thomas Laird, of Kelvin Jute Mills, Tittaghur, of a daughter.

WALLER.—At Goddington Rectory, Bicester, 2nd August, the wife of Captain R. S. de W. Waller, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CANTWELL.—Aug. 2nd, at Calcutta, Norah Agnes, the third daughter of the late Edward Lenon and Mrs. Cantwell, aged 24.

CHITTS.—Edwin Lionel, 15th August, 1913, Albion Place, Byculla, of the Government Telegraphs, after a long illness patiently borne, age 42. Only surviving son of W. Chitts, late Telegraph Master, Government House, Bombay.

STIDSTON.—Aug. 2nd, at Calcutta, Beulah Joseelyne Stidston, aged 21 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Second Round: R.F.A. (Kampte) v. Durhams.

Tuesday, August 19.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.

Dallas Comedy Company, "What Every Woman Knows," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Wednesday, August 20.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar: Lecture by Professor L. Peltier on Japanese Literature. Chairman: Mr. Iwasaki, Consul for Japan, 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, August 21.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Mails for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaams Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquil per steamer Pandua will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Friday, August 22.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Mollusc" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Saturday, August 23.

Poona 4th Extra Meeting.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 19, 1913.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S MISTAKE.

A dispassionate perusal of Sir James Meston's reply to the deputation headed by the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, which waited on him, leaves the painful impression that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is incapable of rising superior to what is so expressively connoted by the word *zid* in Hindustani. His Honour fails to appreciate Lord Morley's recommendation not to be afraid of appearing weak. True strength does not always lie in the absence of all appearance of weakness. For there is much deceit in mere outward appearances. It is a matter of supreme regret that Sir James should not have permitted himself a much franker and fuller statement. His Honour treated the deputation with the courteousness which has won him so much popularity and respect in the part of India of which he is now the official head, but he refused them the only thing that could mollify their wounded feelings. A certain consciousness of having done what ought not to have been allowed, underlies his unfortunate, if dignified pronouncement. When he told the deputation that he had consulted a number of Mahomedan gentlemen, who informed him that the washing place had not the same sanctity as the place of worship proper, he owed it to himself, quite as much as to the deputation, to have entered into fuller details. The Mahomedan attaches sanctity to all that is included within the compound of a mosque. Obviously the degree of sanctify varies, as to whether the portion of the mosque is the *mimbar*, or the washing place. But the whole is *waqf*, and, as such, incapable of demolition or barter. But there is no need to deal with technicalities, which Sir James himself wisely avoided. Sir James learns from the memorialists with sincere regret that the Government's suggestion that the washing place has not the same sanctity as the inner portion of a mosque, has wounded their feelings more than any other phase in this unfortunate affair. And with regard to it, "I can only say," he replies, "that that statement was made in all good faith and that it had the support of a strong body of orthodox Mahomedan opinion and that it was in no way meant to wound your feelings or hurt your susceptibilities." Here again, we think there was room for an ampler statement. An explanation of the nature and composition of this "orthodox Mahomedan opinion" would have greatly strengthened the Government's position, in view of the fact that Mahomedan opinion throughout the country has been so gravely moved by the opposite view of the case. Merely anonymously to adduce this "strong body" of opinion is liable to leave the mistaken impression, that its strength is not so great a certainty in the mind of Sir James Meston, as he would have us suppose.

Coming to the most important question of the restoration of the dismantled portion, Sir James's attitude, if punctiliously courteous, is mistakenly uncompromising. His Honour is ready and willing "to give to the mosque with all necessary dedication or other formality, an area on the north side which will be more than sufficient for the washing place, as well as to reconstruct the washing place on that area, or to present to the mosque a sum of money which will allow the Mutwalis to construct it for themselves." If, however, the memorialists' prayer extends to the rebuilding of the washing place on the site acquired by Government, "the position is different." The reason assigned for this differentiation is particularly unfortunate. "Had we met some weeks ago and discussed the matter as we have done to-day," perhaps the Government would have reconsidered the situation. "But the whole state of affairs has been altered by the events of the 3rd August," and therefore the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it is impossible for him now to pass any such order. In other words, whether the Government's action in pulling down the structure was justifiable or not, is no more to be discussed, because of the events of August 3rd. This is, we think, an attitude of weakness, because it represents the perpetuation of an injustice, or at any rate, what is undesirable, and what is objectionable to a large community. It also shows a confusion of thought. The genesis of the disturbances on August 3rd, and the inquiry into the subsequent occurrences have now passed beyond public criticism into the jurisdiction of legal investigation. But the question of the justification of the order for demolition is still open, and nothing that has happened, or may take place at a posterior period, can affect the grounds on which Government originally decided to take the step. The Courts will deal with the breach of peace according to law,—that is a matter totally distinct. But it is highly injudicious to persist in a measure, as to the soundness of which the Government was itself in doubt not so long ago, merely because the Government is afraid of having appeared to accept "the dictation of force." It cannot be forgotten that the *debris* of the demolished wall was allowed to lie on the spot and a deputation was to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor. If he was convinced of the illegality of the act it was to be permitted to be rebuilt. Then came the deplorable riot and this, we are to suppose, has removed all doubts from the official mind, which was confessedly not free from misgivings a few days previously.

So far from subscribing to Sir James Meston's view that any further consideration of the question of restoring the demolished portion of the mosque would indicate weakness on the part of Government, we believe that no more impressive testimony to its strength and impartiality could have been provided, than by a refusal to be turned from an impartial consideration of the grievance by the unfortunate affair of August 3rd. The prestige of Government is more likely to be preserved by an attitude of justice, than by one of retaliation, and it is to be feared that this decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, to retain possession of this spot which will remain a constant source of irritation to the Mahomedan community, will bequeath to Government a vast legacy of trouble. On the other hand a generous concession to Mahomedan feeling in this matter could not fail to have a far-reaching and soothing effect throughout India, and to do much to enhance the prestige of Government in the eyes of the community.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FROM THE BENCH.

Reflections of a general nature bearing on public policy or ordinary morality in the judgments of law suits often have a wider application than touches the particular causes, in the investigation of which they are embodied. Consequently it would be a pity if they were to be confined to the increasing volume of law-reports, which are usually only read by a restricted profession. Two points of wide public interest were elaborated by Sir Dinshaw Davar in his lengthy judgment in a Gujarati Mahomedan suit. His Lordship had to weigh the conflicting evidence of the value of a certain building. The Commissioner before whom the case was heard had valued it at Rs. 62,500. Before the Judge, roughly speaking, one set of building engineers had valued the property at about double the price at which the other set had put it down. The difference in the estimate did not coincide with the fluctuations of an unsteady property market. All the professional witnesses in the Judge's view had approached the matter from the standpoint of their employment, and "purely from a partisan view of the question." Further, each of the witnesses was as plausible in his statements "as he was fallacious in his methods," and the Court regretfully came to the conclusion that "the time and money expended in recording their evidence had been wasted." Another point laboured by the learned Judge would possibly not have struck a European judge, with all its inherent force. A wealthy testator provides in his will for the bare expenses of his funeral and nothing more. His trustees read his intention behind the words, and perform all the religious and obsequial ceremonies befitting his station in life. The objector, probably rightly from a Western standpoint, urges that the expenditure is unauthorised and in contravention of the express directions of the diceased. The Judge of the Bombay High Court holds with perfect justice that the amount and nature of the funeral expenses should not be measured by a European or Christian standard, which "meant a coffin, a hearse and a grave," and perhaps some flowers and a tombstone. This matter, was looked upon by all Indian peoples from a different point of view. They consider it their bounden duty to perform certain religious rites and ceremonies for at least a twelve-month following the date of death. And these functions cost more or less in accordance with the position of the deceased and his surviving relatives. Hence no exceptions taken to items of expenditure under this head can be upheld. And since funeral ceremonies and certain well-defended charities are synonymous in the East, from a higher view of common weal it is perhaps desirable that the Bench should support the continuance of Eastern traditional institutions, when a too technical adherence to legal instruments would tend to destroy them.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

An extract from the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st July last regarding the China yarn trade will be read with interest by Indian millowners. Judging from the statistics of the combined imports of Indian and Japanese yarn, it seems it is only a question of a few short years for China to oust both her rivals. With a tranquil China and the great railway development now in progress, the industrial activity of the country may be expected to grow on an extensive scale, specially the spinning and weaving industry Bombay millowners will do wisely to begin from now spreading their yarn net in other markets. There is a vast field in Asiatic Turkey and in the Levant. But it is disappointing to notice that it is not well nursed or cared for. In 1909-10 the exports to Asiatic Turkey were over a crore of rupees, while for the twelve months which ended on 21st March 1913 they fell off to three-quarters of a crore. Perhaps the Balkan hostilities and the disturbed state of Syria have been a contributory cause of the decline. But it is to be hoped that with the prospects of peace looming, our cotton spinners will endeavour to realise the potentialities of this market, and adjust the diminished exports from year to year to China by increased exports to Asiatic Turkey. The extract referred to is as follows: "Of cotton yarn the importation amounts to 22.98 lakh peculs (nearly 1 cwt. is equal to a pecul), valued at 61.4 million taels. Add to this the spinning of 32 mills in China *which have been estimated at half the combined Indian and Japanese importations*, and some idea is obtained of the demand for yarn. The local mills became very active towards the end of the year, and while profiting by the high exchange, which hindered the free export of the good crops of China cotton to Japan, they took in addition 2.79 lakh peculs of the raw material from abroad, chiefly from India, as against 39,676 peculs only in 1911. The two leading kinds of yarn, Indian and Japanese, compete at Northern and Yangtse ports with fairly equal results, *the Japanese article having perhaps the advantage on the whole*, but at ports south of Shanghai *Indian yarn leaves its rival far behind.*"

DAY BY DAY.

The Cawnpore Riot.

The "Zamindar" of Lahore gives circumstantial details of a man who was wounded to death in the Cawnpore riot not by bullets but spears. Over twenty wounds could be counted on his person. It seems the military who were called upon to open fire on the mob were a Sikh regiment.

China and Opium.

In the course of a letter addressed to the "Saturday Review" by Lieutenant General L. Chang, Military Adviser to the President of China, the writer entirely denies "that the Chinese have not abandoned and do not wish to abandon the use of opium. From the President downward every truly patriotic Chinese, it seems, desires most earnestly to see this evil rooted out and regards the reform as of the first importance for the true development of China." If the facts had been as the "Saturday Review" believed, "why has China already suppressed" asks the General "as is generally admitted from 80 to 90 per cent of her former opium production as it existed in 1906?" The letter explains that the Chinese farmer resists the prohibition to cultivate opium, because he can not understand why he is robbed of his profit, while the foreigner is allowed to reap it. However, to prove that the poppy culture has been reduced the General asserts that, owing to the cessation of opium shipments, Szechuan, the largest opium growing province has suffered in revenue to the tune of £1,500,000. It is true that the Indian opium comes to China "under the guarantee of a treaty made wholly in the interests of China," yet the fact has to be borne in mind that the treaty was renewed in 1911 by the Manchu Government "in the face of numerous protests from all over China and in the face of an unanimous appeal for its abrogation by the Provisional National Assembly who were of one mind in desiring to enforce total prohibition."

Bengal Coal.

In consequence of the flooding of the mines in the Jherria coalfields, the Bengal coal trade is just now passing through the most severe crisis of its existence. It is stated that no less than forty mines have been rendered practically useless, for at least four months, a period by no means too long to pump out the water. The shortage of supply in Calcutta is estimated at between fifty and hundred thousand tons a month for at least four months. In the meantime the price of coal has already advanced and may advance even 20 per cent, though with the restoration of the traffic to something like its normal character, the fears of a coal famine have been happily dispelled.

"Going East."

Under this title, Dr. Hoey, Lecturer in Hindustani at Oxford, has published a little book of advice "regarding outfit, the voyage, and procedure on arrival." The hints say "The Westminster Gazette we have not seen the book ourselves—are equally serviceable to Englishmen going to India, Egypt, China, or Japan. Most young Englishmen, we are told, when first proceeding to India, make the mistake of following the advice of English outfitters, thus amassing a vast amount of unnecessary baggage (all luggage is weighted in India) at very unnecessary cost:

The object of a touting outfitter is of course to line his own pocket, no blame to him. Some young men are the victims of an over-tender parental solicitude, and motherly old maids and widows are ever ready to advise, but not always wisely. English people who don't know India.

Dr. Hoey has actually seen a list of proposed outfit which included six lamb's-wool undervests and six pairs of lamb's-wool drawers!

Warm clothes needed.

This seems to astonish the "Westminster" and apparently also astonishes Dr. Hoey. But there is nothing absurd in it. Many a young European coming to India has found himself badly in need of the warmest of clothing, when his calling perhaps locates him temporarily in a hill station in the winter months. People in Europe think only of their friends as being "neath the shade of the sheltering palm." They never imagine that they may be sitting beside a fire, as is sometimes the case in Calcutta in the cold weather; nor is generally understood that we wear overcoats at night in Bombay and Calcutta in December and January. But most people will agree with the advise to wait until arrival in India before investing largely in outfit. The Bombay outfitter knows better than his London competitor what is wanted.

Imperial Delhi Club.

A correspondent at Delhi sends us some particulars of the Imperial Delhi Club, Ld., which is now being launched. Sir Harcourt Butler is to be the president and the Committee will include Sir William Meyer, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikaner, Mr. Porter, Sir Henry McMahon, Generals Browne and Peyton and Mr. P. Muddiman. For the present, till a permanent site is obtained, the Club is to be located in what used to be the Durbar Post Office in Kingsway. We understand that the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Bikaner and Kotah have given Rs. 5,000 each to start the Club. Mr. Porter is to act as Honorary Secretary.

J. M. Barrie.

It may be a coincidence, but is probably something more, that J. M. Barrie's last week before he received the honour of a baronetcy was "What Every Woman Knows," the piece which the Dallas Company will give to-night at the Excelsior Theatre. It is also noteworthy that King George witnessed the play on several occasions at the Duke of York's Theatre. The honour thus paid not only to Barrie, but also to literature, which he represents with such distinction, was warmly applauded at the time. No man could be less spoilt by such a distinction. "Barrie," writes Mr. Fitzroy Gardner, Mr. Dallas' business manager, "is the same man to-day as he was when he wrote "A Window in Thrums," or when his first play, "Walker, London," was produced at Toole's Theatre twenty years ago; the same sincere friend and good companion. Barrie's head can never "swell." Money is no object to him, except for the sake of indulging modest tastes, and giving pleasure to others. When his income ran into thousands a year his home was one of the most picturesque cottages in Surrey. Then came the great trouble in his life. Through no fault of his the home had to be broken up in the domestic sense. But instead of selling the place or living a bachelor life there he gave it as a present to the wife, who was no longer his, so that she should not be parted from the beautiful garden which she loved so well. Just like Barrie!"

Decrease of Hoarding.

"Capital" devotes over a page in its last issue to an analysis of Mr. Montagu Brigstocke's report on the operations of the Bombay Paper Currency Department for 1912-13. Mr. Brigstock's observations on the question of gold circulation in India—on which we have already commented—are valuable as showing positive evidence that sovereigns form an increasingly large portion of the actual currency in circulation. During the period under review there was an enormous increase in the receipts of gold at the treasuries, following on larger issue in payment of crops and the increase of gold to circulation was over nine times as large, proportionately to the amount believed to be in circulation, as in the case of silver. Again, in the phenomenal development of Swadeshi banking in Bombay, Mr. Brigstocke sees much less tendency to hoard, and a greater inclination to invest money productively.

Daily Mortality Returns.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. The total mortality from all causes was 96, as compared with 105 of the corresponding period of last year and 78 of that of the year before. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox reported during the day. The two plague attacks were reported from Girgaum and Byculla respectively.

BULGARIA'S PERIL.

MENACED BY TURKS AND RUMANIANS.

NOTE TO THE POWERS.

AN "INIQUITOUS" ARRANGEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, Aug. 17.

Bulgaria has presented a Note to the Powers stating that the Turks are marching towards Airjali and Gumuljina.

The Note declares that it is iniquitous that the Treaty of Bukharest should oblige Bulgaria to demobilise while the Turks are permitted to infringe with impunity one of the fundamental dispositions of the Treaty of London. Bulgaria urges the Powers to prevent the continued presence of the Turks on the Bulgarian side of the Enos-Midia line.

CHOLERA IN THE BALKANS.

TROOPS DETAINED ON FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Cholera apears to have broken out at various places in Bosnia. Six deaths and a number of suspicious cases are reported.

Numerous cases of cholera have occurred among the returned Rumanian troops, while Montenegrin troops are being detained on the frontier owing to the prevalence of cholera.

BULGARIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

HAMPERED BY TURKS AND RUMANIANS.

SOFIA, Aug. 18.

The situation in Bulgaria is becoming extremely difficult.

While demobilising as rapidly as possible in accordance with the Treaty, the movements of soldiers being disbanded are being greatly hampered by the Rumanians who still hold numerous railways and telegraph stations, and are living on the country, purchasing supplies at fixed, dersiory prices.

At the same time, the Turks are advancing in all directions and are occupying places far beyond even the River Maritza. There are grave risks every day of collisions beween Turks and Bulgarians.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Macedonian and Thracian volunteer corps, some 20,000 strong, are unable to return to their homes and are disbanding in Bulgaria. They are not likely to be pacific factors.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

WORK OF THE CROMWELL ROAD HOUSE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The report of the Managing Committee at 21, Cromwell Road, for 1912-13, records substantial progress in the work and usefulness of the house. The total number of the different students residing there, some of them as many as eight times, was 221, of whom 124 were straight from India. The average number of daily residents was eleven. It is difficult owing to constant changes to establish to the full a corporate life, but the tone has been good, the students always working well together and new arrivals receiving a welcome.

The Societies accommodated in the house have an aggregate Indian membership of three hundred, and provide constant social opportunities.

The Law Library is now an established institution, representing a substantial attempt to provide the students with facilities for their legal studies.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN.

TO OPEN AT BEDFORD ON OCTOBER 11TH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George opens his long-promised land campaign at Bedford on October 11th.

GRAVE UNREST IN VANCOUVER.

FURTHER RIOTING REPORTED.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF AGITATORS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Grave unrest continues in Vancouver.

Further rioting is reported from South Wellington.

Several residences have been burned, and non-Unionists have been ejected from their homes.

Systematic arrest of all agitators begins to-morrow.

At present there are a thousand troops in the disturbed area.

Labourites throughout the province are protesting against the despatch of the Militia.

PANAMA AND THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

President Wilson intends inviting the navies of the world to join the American fleet in Hampton Roads in 1915 to proceed together to San Francisco through the Panama Canal. It is understood that both Britain and Germany, while declining to participate in the Exhibition, will join any such international demonstration.

ECHO OF AMERICAN "CAUSE CELEBRE."

HARRY THAW ESCAPES FROM ASYLUM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

Harry Thaw, who was convicted of the murder of his wife's lover in 1908, after a sensational trial, has escaped from the Criminal Asylum at Matteawan in an automobile. His keepers are pursuing him.

LATER.

It appears that Thaw bolted out while an attendant was opening the gate to admit the milkman, and jumped into a car, the engine of which was running.

Evelyn Thaw, his wife, fears that he may murder her. She says she has been informed that he went on board a yacht off the Connecticut coast. The Asylum authorities are of opinion that he will try to reach Europe late on Saturday night.

HERR BEBEL'S FUNERAL.

ADDRESS BY MR. KEIR HARDIE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ZURICH, Aug. 18.

The remains of Herr Bebel, German Socialist leader, were cremated here to-day funeral was attended by Socialist deputations from various European countries. Altogether ten thousand persons were present, with 230 banners. Addresses were delivered, including one by Mr. Keir Hardie.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, August 18.

General Ian Hamilton, who has just travelled 14,000 miles inspecting the Canadian militia, recommends the organisation of a Reserve Militia under the Militia Act, rendering all citizens liable to serve, which is virtually useless owing to a lack of organisation. This will not necessarily entail universal training in time of peace; but the training of boys, adds the report, is necessary.

BRITAIN AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

INFLUENTIALLY SIGNED APPEAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 18.

The papers publish an appeal signed by Earl Grey, Earl Roberts, Lord Harris, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster for £100,000 to secure the adequate representation of Great Britain in the Olympic Games in 1916.

HOME RULE RIOTS.

MORE FIGHTING IN DERRY.

REVOLVERS FIRED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Nationalist and Unionist crowds came into collision again yesterday at Derry. In the fighting which ensued stones were thrown and revolver shots fired. The police were hard pressed and some were besieged in a house until the military came up. The Unionists received the troops with cheers and the National Anthem. The troops were still on duty at midnight, Sunday, but apparently nothing serious is happening now.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST IMPORTED POLICE.

The Protestants have been complaining of the attitude of the imported police, who are mostly Catholics.

The Mayor of Derry now openly says that a party of imported police smashed windows with rifles and batons on Thursday.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

AUTUMN SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

It is understood that the idea of having a third meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has now been dropped and Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the South African question has, at his request, been deferred till the next cold weather. The following members so far have signified their intention of attending the meetings of the autumn session. The Hon. Mr. Chinaz, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, the Maharaja of Nashipur, Rai Bahadur Sri Ram, Mr. Jehanghyrji Vakil, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mir Asad Ali Khan, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Ghuznavi, the Raja of Mahomedabad, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. J. Walker, Major Blakeway, Malik Omar Hyat Khan, Raja Jaychand, Mr. Meugens and Mr. Abbott. Replies from other members are expected this week. Messrs. Kesteven and Maung Mye have expressed their inability to join the autumn session.

SERIOUS DACOITY IN MYMENSINGH.

DACOITS ALLEGED TO BE "BHADRALOGS."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Special Branch of the C.I.D., leaves Calcutta to-day to investigate a serious dacoity in Mymensingh district of which the "Englishman" gives the following details. It took place on Saturday night in the village of Kidderpore, Nagarpore Police Station, in the district of Mymensingh. Full details have not yet been received, but it appears that at about 8 p.m. the house of a wealthy resident was suddenly attacked by a band of youths reported to be "Bhadralogs" and carrying arms. They ransacked the house and succeeded in seizing cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 18,000 While trying to get away they were intercepted by villagers and a fight ensued in which one villager was killed and two others injured. The dacoits ultimately escaped with all their booty and there is no news yet of any arrests. The village Nagarpore is a large jute mart near the border of the Pabna district.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

HARROWING REPORTS OF DISTRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Harrowing tales of distress are being published from the flood affected area. At Burdwan the flood water has entirely subsided, but at Turkeswar, Amta, Bankura, Contai and other places the water is slowly receding and several villages are still inaccessible.

At Janubushan village, five miles south of Contai, cholera has broken out. Three persons have already succumbed and five are suffering.

The Assistant Magistrate of Hughly visited Tarkeswar yesterday. He found a dead body floating close to the railway line. The body was photographed before disposal.

At Aranbagh Sub-division of the Burdwan District it is estimated that six hundred and eighty-eight houses and about four hundred maunds of rice have been destroyed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GRANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Government of India have sanctioned the additional grant of two lakhs for Takavi advances in the flood area in Bengal. This is in addition to the usual grant, the distribution of which has already begun.

"COME OVER INTO MACEDONIA."

PAMPHLET FORFEITED.

ACTION AGAINST DELHI NEWSPAPERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The following "Gazette of India" Extraordinary, dated Simla the 17th August, has been issued:—

Whereas by the Notification of the Governor-General in Council No. 384 of the 16th July 1913, the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" published by "La Comite de Publication D A. C B" 15 Rue d'Jagal Oglou, Constantinople, was declared to be forfeited to His Majesty and whereas subsequent to the promulgation of the aforesaid Notification it was brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council that the said pamphlet had been reprinted and published in the Supplements to the "Comrade" newspaper published at Delhi dated the 17th, 24th and 31st May and 7th June 1913

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Notification of the Governor-General in Council No. 1008 dated the 1st October 1912 issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act 1912 (XIII of 1912) and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Indian Press Act 1910 (I of 1910) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the said Supplements to the "Comrade" published on the said dates containing a reprint of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that they contain words and illustrations which are likely or may have a tendency, to bring into hatred or contempt certain classes of His Majesty's subjects in British India.

Whereas by the Notification of the Governor-General in Council No. 384 of the 16th July 1913, the pamphlet entitled ""Come over into Macedonia and help us" published by "La Comite de Publication D A C B" 15 Rue d'Jagal Oglou, Constantinople, was declared to be forfeited to His Majesty and whereas subsequent to the promulgation of the aforesaid notification it was brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council that a translation of the said pamphlet had been printed and published in the issues of the "Hamdard" newspaper published at Delhi bearing the following dates, namely,-the 6th, 7th, 8th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th June 1913

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Notification of the Governor-General in Council No. 1008 dated the 1st October 1912 issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act 1912 (XIII of 1912) and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Indian Press Act 1910 (I of 1910) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the said issues of the "Hamdard" newspaper bearing the said dates to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that they contain words and illustrations which are likely, or may have a tendency, to bring into hatred or contempt certain classes of His Majesty's subjects in British India.

"DAILY MAIL" WATERPLANE RACE.

HAWKER ILL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Sydney Pickles will continue Hawker's waterplane flight with the same machine, Hawker being ill from the combined effects of fumes from the exhaust pipe, the glare of the sun and the noise of the engine.

THE MYSORE YUVARAJA.

PREPARATION FOR RECEPTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 18.

This morning a special meeting of the City Municipal Commissioners, presided over by Dewan Bahadur Puthannachetty, honorary president, unanimously resolved to give a fitting reception to the Yuvaraja on his return from his Continental tour, Rs. 1,000 being sanctioned. The Yuvaraja sails from Marseilles per s.s. Egypt on the 5th proximo. Public associations will also arrange demonstrations on this occasion as the Yuvaraja is the first member of the Mysore Royal family to go abroad.

KARACHI SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

MR. LENAHAN DIES IN HOSPITAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

Mr. Lenahan, a customs officer in Karachi, who according to the allegation of the police was shot in the side with a revolver by Mr. Gardener of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs during a violent altercation died in the Civil Hospital, Karachi, whither he had been removed for the treatment of his wound and was buried on Saturday evening.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Edmund Fulton.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

TRIAL COMMENCES.

SHOPKEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18.

The mosque riot case was taken up at 11 a.m. to-day.

Counsel for the Crown applied for another ten days' remand in the case of Nazar Mohommad Khan, who was arrested very late and regarding whose identification special care will have to be taken as there were no other Kabulis in the jail.

The Court granted a remand for ten days and ordered that Nazar Mohommad Khan should be informed that he should make arrangements for his proper identification by getting other Kabulis in the jail so that he may mix among them at the time of identification.

In the case of two other accused, Hanz Ahmed Ullan and Abdul Kadir Azad Subhani, the Crown also wanted an adjournment as the District Magistrate had applied for sanction under Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, for the prosecution of these men under Sections 124 A and 153 A.

Mr. Haque on behalf of the accused opposed the granting of a remand and said that this man made speeches on the 3rd of August and the Crown had ample time to get sanction.

The case against these men was adjourned till the 1st September.

Mr. H. M. Davies, Barrister-at-Law, at this stage retired from the case.

Girdhari, son of Baba Mal, a shopkeeper in the Chouk, the sixth witness for the prosecution, was called. He deposed that he was present in his shop on the morning of 3rd August. He could not see the mosque from his shop, which was 200 paces from the mosque. He was taken to the mosque by a police constable and was informed that there were men under arrest inside the mosque. The witness was not allowed to go inside. A Sub-Inspector was writing the names of those inside the mosque. Witness stood outside over the partially demolished wall of the moque. He signed the list of seventy men who were arrested inside the mosque. Two other lists were prepared, one of thirty persons arrested outside the mosque, and one of property.

Sitaram, a goldsmith, was the next witness. He worked in a place which was fifty to a hundred paces from the mosque. A constable took the witness to the mosque and he stopped on the pile of bricks near it. He gave evidence similar to that of Girdhari, the preceding witness, regarding the preparation of lists of those arrested inside and outside the mosque and of the property found there. He signed all the three lists.

DEPUTATION'S ADDRESS.

SANCTITY OF THE DEMOLISHED PART.

The Raja of Mahmudabad's deputation which waited upon, his Honour Sir James Meston in connection with the Cawnpore affair, in the course of their address, said:—

Before entering into the merits of the question which we propose to discuss very briefly, we beg to state that we approach your Honour in this behalf with a full sense of our responsibility to our own community as well as to the Government. This responsibility to our own community is great in view of the great importance of the question which we are to lay before your Honour for your consideration. We feel that we shall be wanting in our duty to our community and loyalty to our Government if we fail at this juncture, which we regard as critical, to give expression to the feelings of our community. Considerations of such weighty character led us to pray your Honour to receive a Deputation, and we are highly grateful for the permission so kindly given, which has enabled us to approach your Honour to-day.

NO FEELING OF JEALOUSY.

We would first asure your Honour that our community is not moved by any feeling of jealousy towards the good fortune that has attended the Hindu temple close to the mosque in question. Our community has deeply resented the suggestion that the outburst of feeling was due to the saving of the said Temple. We think that it should have, and has rightly, been spared.

Your Honour, the question of the comparative sanctity of the portion demolished is, we beg to submit purely one of Mahomedan Ecclesiastical Law. Backed by our inherited convictions, as old as our Faith itself and by the Fatwas of our Ulemas delivered recently, we beg to affirm with all the power of earnestness that we can command, that the portion demolished was scared and was an integral part of the mosque.—We have no doubt that your Honour will pardon us if we speak on this part of the question somewhat frankly and feelingly. It has pained us greatly to find arguments publicly addressed in derogation to our religious views on this subject. We, under the sense of expediency, do not desire to enter into the task of refuting those arguments in this address. Your Honour, if it is permissible for us to compare the intensity of our feelings on one part of the question with another, we would have no hesitation in saying that this part has wounded our feelings the most.

TREMENDOUS OUTBREAK OF FEELING.

We beg to assure your Honour that the feelings of our community on this question as a whole are neither individual, local nor manufactured. The demolition of the dalan on the 1st of July, 1913, previous to which we were quietly making efforts with the authorities for saving it, has caused a tremendous outburst of feeling amongst the entire Muslim population of India. These feelings are genuine, real and founded upon the bed-rock of Religious Faith. We need hardly say that the question is one of neither logic nor reasoning and we fervently hope that it will appeal to your Honour, if you will be pleased to consider it in the same spirit in which it is placed before you.

Our proposal to approach your Honour had originated some time before the lamentable events of the 3rd of August 1913. We all bewail those unfortunate events, but we refrain from dwelling on those events any more than to deplore them, since they are about to be the subject of a judicial enquiry. We, however, fully trust that those events will not affect your Honour's decision in the matter.

We pray your Honour, and pray you most respectfully and earnestly, that the demolished portion of the mosque may be restored for which we and our entire community, as in duty bound, shall ever pray. We need hardly assure your Honour that the order prayed for, if passed, will have the effect of allaying the growing excitement and healing the wounded feelings of the entire Muslim community.

A HESITATING WITNESS.

The eighth witness for the prosecution was Karamat Shah, son of Allah Bux, by profession a beggar. He said he had gone to the Idgah on the morning of the day of the riot as everybody else was going there. He returned with the men up to Moulganj and then went away to his house. Witness with his son Nizamuddin ran away from the Joota Bazar. He said that there were thousands of men between Moulganj and the mosque, from one end to another. He saw from a distance that brick-bats were thrown and then he ran away. Witness was asked if he knew anything about the flags. He answered that he did know who made the flags, but he saw some and carried one for some distance. Witness here began to give confused replies and the Court remarked that the witness had been induced to make as much muddle as possible which was a matter for regret. Witness then said he saw some seven flags and added that the men were going to the mosque to rebuild it. When asked where it was that he first came to know of the intention to rebuild the mosque, witness replied that he did not know if the mosque was to be rebuilt. The Court made a note with regard to the testimony of this witness, that he gave evidence with great hesitation and repeated several times that he was a poor man. It was obvious to the Court that he had been successfully approached on behalf of the defence.

"BAZAR WAS NOT SAFE."

The next witness was Chheda Lal, son of Ajodhia Pershad, a shopkeeper in Maida Bazar and a resident in the Ram Temple of Gille's Bazar, which was a double-storied house. Witness said that he went on the day of the rioting to the Idgah where the meeting was being held. He was at a distance and therefore could not hear the speakers. There were some 15,000 men at the Idgah. Witness said that some men were saying that the mosque would be forcibly rebuilt, and some said even the bazar was not safe The meeting closed in witness's presence. Every one following four flags went in procession. Witness went ahead and told the people in Sarofa and Chandi Bazar to close their shops for awhile as a crowd was coming and there was a fear of looting. Witness also sent a boy on a bicycle from Paradi to Chandi Bazar. Some men closed their shops at his request and some at the request of the police. Witness then went to Teli's Temple and from there to his house. From his house witness could see both Gille's Bazar Chowki and the mosque. He was in the top storey and he saw about a thousand men, some were rebuilding the mosque, some were throwing stones at the Teli's Temple and some were attacking the policemen.

FIRING OF BLANK CARTRIDGES.

At first the Kotwal came and reasoned with these men, but after receiving some stones went back and came with his men who carried spears. After several minutes the Kotwal went back towards the Collector's bungalow and the rioters coming up to the Chowki destroyed things, burnt pugrees and broke spears. There were some Kabulies who were making a great noise and were very rowdy. The Collector with some sowars, police officers, and men, came on the scene. After 10 or 12 minutes the Collector rode alone towards the crowd and waived his hands asking them to stop, but after receiving some bricks he rode back and called up the armed police and sowars. Bricks continued to be thrown. Then blank cartridges were fired at which the rioters bolted but as no one was injured they came back again. Then fire was opened and when people saw men falling they began to run away. When the men were running away ,the mounted police charged them and arrested several rioters who were there.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

OUTRAGE IN HUNGARY.

CROATIAN COMMISSIONER SHOT AT.

IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY SERVICE MARRED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A telegram from Agram states that Baron Skerlecz, the new Royal Commissioner for Croatia, was leaving the Cathedral after the service for the Emperor's birthday, when he was shot in the arm by a student. The latter was arrested.

It is stated that the student came from America to make the attempt on Baron Skerlecz who was recently appointed to carry on the provisional regime arising out of the refusal of the Croatian Diet to vote supplies.

LEAGUE OF MERCY.

ANNUAL GATHERING AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

The members of the League of Mercy held their annual gathering this afternoon at the Council Hall. Her Excellency who was received at the door by Lady Barrett and other members of the Committee presided at the meeting.

Mrs. Heaton gave an address setting forth the aims, scope and method of the League, after which Her Excellency rose to speak. She said she had been at many meetings which have been wholly uninteresting but this one she felt was of the deepest interest to her. She warmly applauded the work of the society and said she had visited the home at Nasik and spoke in appreciative terms of the work done by Miss Gifford for the little children. All that was needed she felt was money and she was sure that would come.

Lady Barrett read Miss Gifford's report which proved exceedingly interesting to every one present.

A great many questions were asked and answered by Mrs. Heaton. Mrs. Hutchings of the Anglo Indian Girls' Home gave valuable information regarding the children of parents who were unable to support or care for them. The necessity for a large and commodious building was emphasised.

Her Excellency's promise of help was received with acclamation. Lady Barrett called for a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon and the proceedings terminated.

KIRKEE DEFAMATION CASE.

CLOSE OF DEFENC EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

The case in which Mr. H. N. Merchant charges Gafoor Bux Ahbux a Mahomedan and Rowjee Ramji Jagtap a Mahratta, with deramation in that both the accused on the 27th May last went to Colonel J. F. Cadell, R. F. A., President of the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, and told him that the complainant wanted a bribe before he would permit them to have an interview with the Secretary came on before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to-day.

Mr. K. Ghaswalla, barrister, represented the complainant and Mr. Peter DeSouza, the accused.

The case for the defence closed today after the examination of two witnesses.

The first Sultan Ali Kasam Ali Bori, of Kirkee Bazar, said he knew Kassam Ali Jumboo.. He owns some stables but his horses were stabled elsewhere. Later, the witness came to know that the horses had been brought to their owner's stables and on his asking him how he had managed it, Kasam Ali told him he had squared the bazar Sergeant with a bribe of Rs. 200.

After the examination of another witness the hearing was concluded, Counsel on both sides saying they would hand in their arguments in writing.

DELHI WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THREE LACS GIVEN BY MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Maharaja of Jaipur has sent to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge the munificent sum of three lacs as a contribution towards the establishment of a Women's Medical College at Delhi.

NEW GERMAN EASTERN SERVICE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A telegram to the "Times" from Berlin says that the new Hamburg-Amerika service from Emden to the East and Asia will begin on October 4th. The first steamer of the Company using the new port will sail on August 26th for the Persian Gulf, carrying material for the Bagdad Railway.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

DOMICILE AND COURT'S JURISDICTION.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 18.

At the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, in the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Mr. Justice Bakerwell's decree directing the minor sons of G. Narayaniah to be handed over to him, Mrs. Besant resumed her address to-day on the construction of the Letters Patent.

Referring to the construction which was put on Clause 17 by the Vakil on the other side, she said that he had brought in domicile as a deciding factor in vesting jurisdiction in the Court.

The Chief Justice remarked that as at present advised he was of the opinion that the domicile was out of the question.

Mrs. Besant submitted that according to the construction which was sought to be put on the clause, the High Court would have jurisdiction in New Zealand, South Africa, New South Wales etc. Referring to Maxwell on the interpretation, she submitted that the interpretation put on Clause 17 by the other side was against all canons of interpretation. On the authority of 21 Bombay, she maintained that a statute could not be altered and read in any way but in its grammatical and natural sense except by the legislature that passed it. She then referred to the history of the Courts established in India from time to time and the various statutes that were enacted dealing with the territorial jurisdiction suited to the changing conditions. She then analysed various clauses of the Charter and said that particular jurisdictions were invoked according as necessity demanded.

The argument on the other side that the Charter did not deal with classes of persons was faulty as such classes were specifically referred in many of its clauses. Clause 40 of the Charter was the only one which still maintained the jurisdiction of the High Court both within and without the Presidency limits, the only necessary condition being the existence of property within the Presidency, the fact of the death of an intestate outside the Presidency limits being of no consequence. Referring to the provisions of Act of 1865 which conferred powers on the Governor-General to alter territorial jurisdictions when occasion arose, she said that that furnished ample, if not conclusive, reason for omitting from the Charter provisions. She then invited their Lordships' attention to the despatch of the Secretary of State which accompanied the Charter of 1862 as explaining reasons for omission of the expression "and without" in 1865 and limiting jurisdiction to the Presidency. She then contended that domicile has nothing to do with the question of jurisdiction and that if otherwise held it would mean that the High Court could have jurisdiction over the minors resident in self-governing colonies. It would then come into conflict with various emigration laws.

She next quoted 34 Bombay, 121, where Justices held that domicile had nothing to do with the jurisdiction under the Guardian and Wards Act which insisted on ordinary residence as the determining factor. Mrs. Besant then dealt on the question of powers of the Court of Chancery and referred to Stephens' commentaries where these powers were detailed. Allegiance to sovereign was the test to be followed in fixing jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery and which could not be claimed by the High Court. It could not claim them by implication on an analogy to the Court of Chancery, but no such statute had been shown to exist. Mrs. Besant then invited attention to 2 Eg. 704 where the question of foreign guardians was discussed and she pointed out that the Court of Chancery would not allow any interference with its rights over the guardians. Reference was made to 29 Madras where the Court held that it would not decide a case unless it had jurisdiction.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES RAILWAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 18.

The Southern Shan States branch line of the Burma Railways is now open to Kywedatisn, sixteen miles from Thazi, and it has just been announced that trains will from this week run up to Yinmabin station, seven miles further. It is intended to extend the line eventually to Yapghwe, one of the largest trading towns of the Southern Shan States, 116 miles from Thazi. When this is completed it will doubtless mark the beginning of a new era for the Southern Shan States, whose rapid development is confidently anticipated.

LADY HARDINGE'S COTTAGE HOMES.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 18.

Lady Harding's Cottage Home Scheme has been considerably advanced and it is to be hoped that a definite move forward will be made by the end of the season. This institution is to be located at Simla for aged men and women in straitened circumstance of European parentage domiciled in the Punjab, Delhi and the North-West Frontier, especially those who, while they have no relatives with whom they can live, are in possession of some means such as a small pension, etc., just sufficient to enable them to provide for ordinary living but not for rent. The object of the promoters in the first instance is to obtain sufficient funds to enable them to build four suites of quarters with the necessary servants' accommodation, etc., and subsequently to extend the buildings and provide accommodation according as money becomes available. It may be mentioned that a sum of Rs. 11,000 will permit of the desired commencement being made with the scheme forthwith, but it is hoped that at least Rs. 15,000 will be made available to allow of the construction of a double storeyed building in the first instance. But two such buildings will be required, and we hope the funds now being appealed for will be sufficient for them. It is intended to make the scheme a self-supporting one by raising an endowment fund to meet the cost of maintenance of the buildings and the upkeep of servants, etc., and thus obviate the necessity for future appeals to the public for recurring subscriptions.

The Home will be administered by an executive Committee consisting of a secretary, a treasurer, and three members to be appointed from their number by the General Committee, and the building when erected will be vested in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Bishop of Lahore, and one other yet to be nominated subject to their consent.

The Home will not ordinarily at any time house cases suitable for indoor hospital treatment and there will be no religious disabilities as regards admission to the Home, all applications being treated on their merits by the Committee.

A general appeal for funds has been made throughout the Panjab, Delhi and the N.-W. Frontier Province, and it is earnestly hoped that appeal will meet with a generous response.

All donations on behalf of the Home should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Oatlands Lodge, Simla, or paid in direct to the Alliance Bank, Simla.

BHAMPTA GANG TRIAL.

STORY OF THE TRAIN THEFT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Further hearing of the Bhampta case was resumed to-day before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, and a jury.

One of the thefts perpetrated by their peculiar methods was gone into to-day. Shrinivas Govind deposed that when nearing Atkame railway station between Sholapur and Katrak he and his wife, who were travelling in the same compartment with two Bhamptas found their jewellery box which had been kept in their trunk missing. He raised a hue and cry. Just as the train came to a stand then one Bhampta jumped out and bolted. He was chased and captured by the police afterwards. The other was arrested in the compartment. Being searched the jewellery was found on their persons.

A police constable, No. 228, corroborated the witness's statement He identified one of the accused as the man who was running away.

Shanker Ganoo, a retired police constable of Katrak, Mahadeo Bhima Roy, railway coaching clerk, Sholapur, and the station-master of Sholapur, also corroborated the above evidence.

The case was adjourned.

A SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

BURMESE STUDENT STABS ANOTHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

A report was made to the police yesterday that Po Twe, a lad of the Empress Victoria Buddhist Boys' School, was stabbed to death with a pocket knife by Kyi Maung, another student aged eighteen. There appears to have been an altercation between the boys which resulted in both falling to the ground. Kyi Maung plunged a pocket knife into the chest of his school mate as he lay on the ground. The latter struggled to his feet, staggered for a short distance and fell heavily, dying almost immediately. The assailant fled to his class room The knife was discovered in the compound and it was, along with the accused, made over to the police.

JUSTICE TURNED TOPSY-TURVEY.

SCATHING COMMENTON JUDGE'S MISTAKE.

Judgment was delivered by the House of Lords on July 30, in a case heard a few weeks ago—that of the Ural Caspian Oil Corporation, Limited, v. Edward Hume-Schweder, says the "Manchester Guardian." It was an appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal refusing to order that the verdict of a City of London special jury and the judgment directed by Mr. Justice Lawrence be entered in favour of the respondent. The action was one to recover commission on the placing of certain oil shares.

Lord Shaw said that in the case under review a curious thing had happened. At the trial the evidence for the plaintiff was concluded and the evidence for the respondents had been begun, and thereupon an announcement was made by Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, who heard the case, that the jury had handed him up a note which it was desirable counsel should see. The learned judge did not interpose to set the jury right and charge them that they ought to hear respondent's evidence, but made the significant announcement that the case should stand adjourned till Tuesday.

This, continued Lord Shaw, was not the course of justice, but was justice turned topsy-turvey, and the House must await the administration of justice on more even and more decorous terms. Here they found the course of justice was tied by the foot. The jury probably thought it a waste of their time and a waste of judicial time to continue the hearing after the action taken by the judge. The learned judge said he did not know whether he ought to sum up the case, as the jury expressed some doubt, and if they were of the same opinion then he did not think he need waste his time or theirs. Here (said Lord Shaw) the learned judge took an erroneous course. It was the duty of the learned judge instantly to warn the jury that they were forming a premature and possibly unjust judgment, that they had heard only one side and that it was contrary to all custom to decide against a party till his case had been heard. The learned judge should have stopped the case if it appeared to him that the jury had come definitely to a decision prematurely. The jury had committed a very great error, and they had a great deal more to decide than they did, and some legal points should have been made clear to them. They should have been advised by the judge on these points of law.

In Lord Shaw's opinion there was no legality in the claim of the plaintiff, who was a director of the company, and the law could never support his claim, which was *ultra vires*. It appeared to have been lost sight of that it was the plaintiff's duty to use his knowledge for the purposes of his company, and not to keep it for his own use. His Lordship was of opinion that a miscarriage of justice had taken place, and a new trial must be ordered in the case under consideration.

DEATH OF DEVKINAND MAHARAJ.

SPIRITUAL HEAD OF VAISHNAVITES.

News was received by wire yesterday morning from Mathura of the death of Goswami Shri Devkinandji Maharaj, one of the spiritual heads of the Vaishnav Hindus. On receipt of the news all the Indian markets and bazaars were kept closed for the day in honour of the deceased, who was recognised as a great and zealous reformer in his community.

The deceased, who was the successor to the fifth 'gadi' of the Vaishnava was born at Jaipur in Samvat year 1915, and was placed under the training of several pandits, and the deceased soon became a scholar of Sanskrit literature and became a great authority on several religious questions. He was married to a Telang girl, but after her death he preferred to lead a *sadhu's* life but owing to the great persuasion of his father Maharaj Shri Govindacharya, he again married Shri Bhagirthibai at Nellore during his Madras tour a few years later. After the death of his father, the deceased handed over the 'gadi' to his younger brother and came to reside in Bombay, and here he at once took to preaching sermons to put a stop to unholy practices, from which the Maharajs in previous years used to make fat incomes. As is natural he incurred great odium from his colleagues but the Maharaj remained firm and succeeded in stamping out those unholy practices from his community. Another reform, for which the deceased was responsible, was the abolition of the *purdah* system from the families of himself and followers.

The deceased was suddenly taken ill some time ago and had gone to Ahmedabad for a change, from where he had proceeded to Mathura, a town sacred to the Hindus. He leaves behind him a widow and a son aged about nineteen years.

PROPERTY OWNERS' RIGHTS.

CORPORATIONS AND INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following case about the property owners' right will be of interest to our readers:—

In the Lancashire Chancery Court at Manchester yesterday Vice-Chancellor Stewart Smith, K.C., gave judgment in the action of Hall v. the Corporation of Manchester, which was tried before him last week. The plaintiff, Mr. Sam Hall, of Smedley Road, Cheetham, is the owner of three houses in Hulme—No. 1, Dorrington Street and Nos. 60 and 62, Vine Street. Acting under section 41 of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1867, the Corporation, approving a recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, condemned the property as unfit for human habitation, and notified the plaintiff that they intended to affix notices upon the houses to that effect, and to close them. The plaintiff contended that the houses were not unfit for habitation. He agreed to change the existing system of sanitation to the water-carriage system, but objected to adopt the proposals of the Sanitary Committee, which would have involved the pulling down of No. 1, Dorrington Street, at a cost which he estimated at £250, plus the loss of the property and the rent derived from it. He asked for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from affixing notices to his property and closing it. The Corporation, he submitted, under colour of exercising powers alleged to be given them by their local Act of 1867, were endeavouring to evade liabilities imposed upon them by sections of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Town Planning Act, 1909, under which compensation would have to be paid to the owner of the property. The evidence called on either side as to the condition of the houses was of a conflicting nature, but tenants who had lived in one of the houses for 33 years said they had brought up a family there, and were quite satisfied with the house.

TERMS OF THE JUDGMENT.

The Vice-Chancellor said the Corporation claimed a right to post notices declaring that the property was unfit for human habitation under section 41 of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1867. He cited the facts under which the action was brought, and, proceeding, said that all the houses had been continuously occupied by tenants. The shop No. 60, Vine Street had been let to one tenant who had lived there for 33 years, and it had been registered as a shop where milk could be sold for the past 28 years. There was no evidence of any exceptional sickness or excessive death-rate among the tenants. Each of the houses was in a fair state of repair and the drainage was satisfactory. The certificate that the houses were unfit for human habitation included all the three properties. The plaintiff attended a meeting of the Committee on July 19, 1912, and he declined to assent to the carrying into effect of alterations proposed by the Committee and set out in a plan. He denied that the houses were unfit for human habitation, and expressed his willingness to adopt the water-carriage system of sanitation. In accordance with practice, the recommendation of the Committee to close the property was approved by the City Council and notices directed to be posted. On October 28 notice was sent by the Town Clerk to the plaintiff that he had been instructed to post the notices and after further correspondence the writ was issued. The plaintiff contended that the houses were not unfit for human habitation, and that the defendants were acting *mala fide* in that they were endeavouring, under colour of the exercise of powers alleged to be given them by section 41 of the Act of 1867, to evade liability, to make compensation imposed upon them by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Town Planning Act, 1899. He further alleged that section 41 of the Act of 1867 was either repealed by the two public Acts, or could only be put into operation by adopting the procedure under those Acts. A number of scientific witnesses of eminence were called to prove that the houses were unfit for human habitation on the ground that the yard space behind them was insufficient to secure proper ventilation. It was not claimed—and the evidence certainly would not support such a claim if it were made—that the condition of each house, taken separately, made it unfit for human habitation, but it was said that the original grouping of the houses, their proximity and contact, rendered the whole of them so unfit. It was admitted that the opinions of sanitary experts had changed since 1860, and in the opinion of some of them the houses had been unfit for human habitation from the time they were built. On the other hand, it was proved that the houses differed very little from very many of the same class, and that the tenants had lived there and business had been conducted there for fifty years or thereabouts without noticeable damage to the occupiers.

CUMULATIVE POWERS.

The Act of 1867 did not provide a tribunal of appeal in case of such dispute, but by section 37 of the Manchester Improvement Act, 1871, it was provided that any person dissatisfied with any order or determination under the Act of 1867 shall be entitled to appeal in the manner provided by the Manchester Police Act of 1844 to the general quarter sessions of the city. The proper course for the plaintiff to have taken to have disposed of this question of fact would have been by appealing to the quarter sessions, and that there was no appeal to the Palatine Court on that question. That was the view held in cases he quoted. The Corporation admitted that they were acting under the powers given in the Act of 1867, and no other powers, and it was contended by the plaintiff that the later public general legislation had repealed or modified section 41 of the local Act. The Vice-Chancellor dealt with various legal decisions and with the arguments put forward, and said in his opinion the powers given by the special and general Acts cited were cumulative, and the Corporation had, under the general Acts of 1890 and 1909, all powers given them by those Acts and the powers conferred by the special Act of 1867, using the procedure appropriate to each.

NO POWER TO DEMOLISH HOUSES.

It had been the practice for some time past for the Corporation to use section 41 against owners of blocks of property which were considered unfit for human habitation, by reason of insufficient air space. An intimation was given to the owner that notices would be posted unless alterations were made by which that air space could be obtained. The Corporation had no power to alter or demolish the houses if the owner would not assent, but had the power to procure him to be fined if the house be let after the order was approved. The admitted reason for proceeding under the local Act was that no compensation was payable to the owner, but that if proceedings were taken under the obstructive building clauses in the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 890, section 34 and subsequent sections, compensation would have to be paid to the owner whose house was taken. It was charged against the Sub-Committee and Mr. Rook that they were actuated by bad faith in taking advantage of the Act of 1867. If by bad faith was meant a desire to do the plaintiff injury, or that they had any motive except to do their public duty as they understood it, or that their finding of fact was a perverted or dishonest finding, he was satisfied on the evidence that such a charge was groundless.

The question then arose, what were the powers of the Corporation under the section? Section 41 legalised what would otherwise be a trespass, and must not be construed to authorise any act not specified by it or necessarily to be implied. He thought the object was to give the Corporation power to compel an owner to keep his building, in itself, fit for human habitation, and that each building must be treated separately, without regard to its proximity to or contact with any other building. If the section were intended to enable the Corporation to effect improvements one would expect to find provision for closing and demolition. But the obdurate owner of one house could, if he pleased, cease to let or occupy, and leave the Corporation no nearer a greater air space than before their order. Further, the powers to revoke the order implied that the owner could, by his own operations, render the house fit for human habitation, but if the proximity of the property of other owners prevented him he could never do so. He might thus be kept out of his property or fined if he dealt with it by reason of an unfitness which he was powerless to prevent or abate.

PECULIAR HARSHNESS.

The wide construction contended for by the Corporation acted with peculiar harshness in the present case, as the house had not been structurally altered since they were built, and the plaintiff had done nothing to diminish the original air space, which must have been considered sufficient at the time when the Corporation approved the plans.

The Vice-Chancellor held that section 41 was not applicable to the circumstances of the case, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the judgment he asked for. He mentioned two minor objections taken by the plaintiff to show that he had not overlooked them—

(1) That Mr. Rook was not an inspector of nuisances, and was not appointed under seal of the Corporation. He found he was, in fact, appointed an inspector on August 3, 1873, that he need not be appointed under seal, and that, whether he was or not, the plaintiff could not raise the question.

(2) That the Sanitary Committee had no power to delegate its functions to the Housing Sub-Committee. That was set at rest, as far as that point was concerned, by the decision in the case of Agnew v. The Corporation of Manchester.

Mr. Roby (who appeared with Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the Corporation) said he took it that as against a Corporation like that of Manchester his Honour would not grant an injunction, but would simply make a declaration, with liberty to apply.

The Vice-Chancellor said he did not propose to do that. Mr. Roby would give an undertaking not to post notices pending appeal.

Mr. Roby said of course they could not do that in face of the Vice-Chancellor's judgment. A declaration with liberty to apply would be sufficient, so far as that was concerned. As to the costs, the plaintiff had failed in every single point he took before his Honour, and had only succeeded on a point suggested by the Court.

The Vice-Chancellor: That is one of those things which sometimes happens. I think the costs must follow the event.

Mr. Foley (who, with Mr. Taylor, was counsel for the plaintiff) asked for an inquiry as to damages.

The Vice-Chancellor: What damage have you suffered?

Mr. Foley said he did not want to state exactly, but he would be able to prove in Chambers that the plaintiff had suffered considerable damage.

The Vice-Chancellor said Mr Foley could apply after the case had been heard elsewhere on appeal in:

Solicitors for the plaintiff Mr. H. L. F. Berry, Manchester; for the Corporation: the Town Clerk of Manchester.

TRAGEDY OF A JEST.

BATHER'S LAST WORDS TO HIS WIFE.

While bathing from the shore at Louisa Gap, Broadstairs, Mr. Richard Donald Andrew, a married man aged thirty-five, in business as a general draper at Broadstairs, was drowned during mail week. Mr. H. W. Garnham, a visitor, and another bather, who answered Mr. Andrew's cries for help, returned to the beach in an exhausted condition as a result of their efforts to help him.

Before leaving home Mr. Andrew had laughingly asked his wife if she would accompany him, and when she declined he jocularly said they were his last words to his wife.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 18.

Lieutenant Kenny, 88th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Major Pye, 98th Infantry, is appointed Recruiting Officer for Jats and Hindustani Musulmans.

Lieutenant Bradney, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Captain Cotton, South Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Tomson-Rye, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed a Company Officer at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Majors Woolridge and Paul, 126th Infantry, have been selected as Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that Regiment.

Major G. Cornie, from No. 16th Mountain Battery, at Khyra Gulli, and embarks for India on 12th September.

Approval is given to the retirement Captain Cross, 7th Hussars, to serve in the supplementary list of the special reserve.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out last night in bales of jute piled, in one of the godowns situated in the compound of the Jivanji Press at Gorupdeo, Bombay. Jute being a highly combustible material, the fire spread rapidly, and the whole of the godown was gutted down in a short time. The Byculla, Haines Road and Chinchpokli Engines quickly turned up at the scene of fire, and the fire which had broken out at about 7-30 p.m. was brought under control an hour latter. The fire smouldered after this, and the Chinchpokli engine continued playing water on it till late in the night. The origin of the fire is not known, nor is the exact extent of the damage, which is however believed to be considerable.

HOME RULE.

MINISTRY AND NATIONALIST LEADERS.

"I find that there was an unfounded opinion among some good Liberals that there was an understanding between the Ministry and the Irish leaders that another general election would take place before the Irish Parliament was brought into being," writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in "Reynold's Newspaper."

"As a matter of fact, no such understanding exists; no such understanding was ever suggested; no such understanding, I add, was ever even contemplated. It would be scouted with equal vehemence by both the Liberal and the Irish leaders. The Home Rule Bill can become law on June 9 of next year. Allowing a month or two for the creation of the new Irish Cabinet, that would bring us to August 9.

"A general election and a Parliament can take place within four months after the Royal Assent has been given to the Bill," continues Mr. O'Connor, "and thus the Irish Parliament could come into existence in December of next year, and by the following January would already be making new laws for the Irish nation.

"This is what will happen, unless, indeed, the Peers try some plan of obstructing or delaying the Home Rule Bill when it gets to them, but if they try such tricks as these there are means, into which I need not now go, for dealing with such tactics. The Parliament Act is watertight; no device can break it down."

DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT.

A DELIGHTFUL FARCE.

The Dallas Comedy Company, who are new to Bombay, but come here with a big reputation earned in Calcutta and the Far East, opened a brief season at the Excelsior Theatre last night in Margaret Mayo's three-act farce "Baby Mine." They left a delightful impression on the large audience which practically filled the theatre last night, and, if a successful first night counts for anything, large audiences should be the rule at this theatre for the rest of the week. "Baby Mine" is a style of farce that had almost disappeared a few years ago. It used to come from Paris and to be a little *risque* and suggestive, even after its adaptation for the English stage. Now it seems to come mostly from America, and, while as irresistibly and irresponsibly mirthful, as its French prototype, is comparatively innocuous. The three short acts of "Baby Mine" are built upon an old idea, which made a fortune in "Jane," a farce in which Miss Lottie Venne and Mr. Hawtrey appeared for hundreds of nights a quarter of a century ago, but the idea is improved upon. In "Jane" the hero borrowed one baby to deceive his uncle into the belief that he had married and produced it. In "Baby Mine" the heroine begins by borrowing one, to entice back the husband who has left her in a fit of pique, and is led into borrowing, or rather stealing, three. She does not mean her husband to believe she has had triplets; each of the two later babies is brought into replace the first, which is being reclaimed by an irate mother, but the husband happens first on two and then on three all at once, and rushes from the ecstasy of believing himself to be the father of twins into that of thinking himself the proud possessor of triplets. Then all the real parents turn up and the truth has to be told.

Zoie, the sorrowing wife, who is persuaded by her friend Aggie into the scheme of luring back her husband by the pretence that he has become a father, is an utterly irresponsible, fascinating little girl, unscrupulously ready to commit herself and her friends to any sort of baby-stealing, if she can only get her husband back and keep him; and equally undismayed when her plot is hoplessly exposed. The success of the piece is almost entirely dependent on the interpretation of the part in the right *genre*. Miss Nell Compton played it delightfully and became more loveable at every moment. Miss Irene Haismann, as her friend and fellow-conspirator was a little more quiet than she need have been, but the success of the whole piece owed much to the real sense of humour with which she acted. "Jimmy" her husband, the unfortunate who began all the trouble by taking Zoie out to lunch, and is afterwards used as the baby-stealer, was also played with splendid humour by Mr. Geoffrey Guise, a comedian with an irresistible individuality. Mr. Dallas, as the deceived husband, was, of course, an equally capable member of an excellent cast.

"Baby Mine" was preceded by a curtain-raiser "A Touch of Truth," a clever little piece, in which Mr. Dallas, having led us into a superior sense of disapproval of a super-melodramatic outburst, suddenly revealed that he was only playing a practical joke on a friend.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A., will open the following subject for discussion "Is celibacy as the rule of life desirable"? The meeting is open to the public.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MARWARI.

Bhana Narayan, a Marwari, fell from a loft in his room in Chowki Moholla while asleep on to the stone pavement below and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died at the hospital where he was removed.

The Government have sanctioned provision in the Budget of 1914-15, of the sum of Rs. 1,65,000, for the construction of Light Ships of the Sind coast.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

AISHABAI WIDOW, v. ESSAJI TAJBHAI.

This moti for leave to appeal to the Privy C ncil was again argued before their rdships.

The facts of this matter which was referred to arbitration and the grounds for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were fully set forth in our issue of Friday, the 15th instant.

Shortly the facts are as follows: Aishabai's husband filed a suit against Essaji Tajbhai, claiming a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and odd in respect of certain mortgaged properties. He also claimed that the said properties should be sold and in the event of the sale proceeds not being sufficient to pay off his claim, a personal decree should be passed against the defendant Essaji Tajbhai. The matter was afterwards referred to arbitration and the Umpire made his award, according to which the defendant had to pay to the plaintiff Aishabai, a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 and odd. Essaji Tajbhai applied for the setting aside of the award. The matter was argued before Davar J. and His Lordship set aside the award. Against that order of Davar J. setting aside the award, Aishabai appealed,' and the Appeal Court composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, reversed the order of Davar J. and confirmed the award of the arbitrators. A decree was afterwards passed under Cl. 16, Schedule 2, of C. P. Code, in terms of the award by Davar J.

From the final order of the Appeal Court reversing the order of Davar J., the petitioner Essaji applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for the petitioner in support of notice of motion of 25th July.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Moos appeared for Aishabai, to shew cause against the notice of motion.

RIGHT TO APPEAL.

Mr. Setalwad (for petitioner) submitted:—"Prima facie" there is no objection to leave being granted. The objection now raised is that Davar J. passed a decree and therefore we cannot appeal now. Under Section 109 of the Civil Procedure Code and Clause 39 of the Letters Patent we have a statutory right to appeal against this order. Under Section 109 the parties are entitled to appeal against any decree or final order.

Chief Justice: Is Davar J.'s decision an order or a decree?

Mr. Setalwal: It was an order from which the other side appealed, that order being a judgment. It has been held that an order setting aside an award is a judgment. They preferred an appeal under Clause 15 of the Letters Patent treating this order as a judgment. 23 Cal., p. 357, decides that such an order is a judgment and an appeal would lie from such an order. Under Section 109 of the Civil Procedure Code, the decision of the Appeal Court is a final order reversing that judgment of Davar J.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Why is it not a decree?

Mr. Setalwad: It would be a decree under Order 45, Rule 1. It would be a decree or final order. I am entitled to appeal in any case. If that is a correct position, my submission is that under section 109 of the C. P. Code, O. 45, R. 1 of the same Code and clause 39 of Letters Patent, I have a statutory right to appeal against this order of the Appeal Court. I cannot be deprived of that right by importing into the section any words that are not there. Further it must be remembered that whatever has happened was that over which I had no control. I had six months within which to appeal. There was a conflict of opinion and the decision of the Privy Council in 29, Indian Appeals, page 51, lays it down finally that there shall be no appeal against a decree. Before you arrive at that stage, the stage of finality, all the other stages must be gone through. The case in 29, Indian Appeals, has nothing to do with this case. In 39. Cal. I.L.R., page. 822, Sir Lawrence Jenkins left the question as to a right to appeal from an order refusing to set aside an award open.

ANALOGOUS CASES.

There are authorities on analogous cases. One case is reported in 12 Cal., I.L.R., page 45, where it was held by Field J., that an appeal lay from the order of remand notwithstanding the Court of first instance had subsequently made what purported to be a final decree in the case. In 30 All., I.L.R., page 479, it was held by a Full Bench that the fact that the suit has been decided by the Court of first instance in compliance with an order of remand is no bar to the filing of an appeal from the order of remand or to the hearing of such an appeal.

If I succeed in the Privy Council then that would be a ground for me to apply for a review of that decree of Davar J. Clause 16 does not bar a review and 13 Bom., I.L.R., page 330, says that we can apply for a review on any new matter—the new matter here being the reversal of the High Court order by the Privy Council.

Mr. Strangman (for Aishabai said that in substance Mr. Setalwad was objecting to Dawar J.s decree. In effect he was asking for a reversal of that decree. The Civil Procedure Code says that that decree is final. There was a difference in refusing to set aside an award and setting aside an award. In the latter case no decree would be passed and therefore they could appeal against the order of Davar J. Again the petitioner ought to have asked their Lordships to stay the order, which they could have done under Order 41, Rule 5. As regards the supposed analogy between an order of remand and this order there was none. The order of remand is not merged in the decree in the same way as the award is merged in the decree. It could be said to Mr. Setalwad that the award was merged in the decree and so in fact he was appealing against the decree, which he could not do.

Mr. Setalwad replied.

THE ORDER.

In the course of their order, the Chief Justice said: This is an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. There is no question that the amount of the subject matter in the suit exceeds Rs. 10,000. The order of the Court of Appeal was the final order in relation to an award passed on a reference by parties to suit to arbitration, and section 109 of C. P. Code says that appeal shall be against any final decree or order. The objection to the granting of leave which is urged on the other side is that since the passing of the order of Appeal Court, the successful party applied under Clause 16, Schedule 2, of C. P. Code, for a decree in terms of the award and such decree was passed and no appeal lies from the decree. That would be a good answer to the appeal which we are now permitting to the Privy Council, but we do not think it is a sufficient answer to application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, when it is not disputed that apart from the decree which has been made under Clause 16, Schedule 2, there is no objection in law to the appeal from the order of this Court, Therefore, we make the rule absolute. Costs in the appeal.

Solicitors for petitioner: Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Solicitors for Aishabai: Messrs. Smetham Byrule and Co.

MAHAR STONED T DEATH.

DEATH SENTENCE COMUTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR v. VIRYO HANJYO. AND ANR.

The accused in this case were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with committing murder of one Situ Valad Sakhnyo by striking him with stones. Mr. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, agreeing with one of the assessors and disagreeing with the other, found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them both to be hanged.

On the 17th March at about 5 o'clock in the evening Motya Basra, the police patil of Rosmal, who had been to a fair at Dhadgaon, went to the Police lines at Dhadgaon and gave information that a dead body was lying on the bank of a river about 400 yards from the Police lines. The Sub-Inspector was away at the time and Head Constable Raghunath went to investigate the matter. He found the dead body of a man whose face had been beaten in with stones. Several blood-stained stones were lying near the body and also the broken pieces of an earthen drinking vessel. A "panch" was called and the nature of the injuries and the surrounding circumstances recorded in a "panchnama." None of the members of the panch could recognize the body. It was taken to the Police lines at Dhadgaon. People were called in from the surrounding villages and at night the body was recognized by Harya Dohorya as that of a Mahar Situ of Munkhed. It was learnt that Situ's wife Govindi was at Survani. She was called and identified the body as that of her husband and told the whole story of how he came by his death. It appeared that the two accused—Viryo and Singo—together with Chandya, Kushi and Bongri had come to the fair at Dhadgaon from their village of Dhanaja. Situ, his wife Govindi and Harya had also gone to the fair and saw the fine people mentioned above sitting under a banyan tree.

LIQUOR UNDER BANYAN TREE.

They joined them and Bongri the wife of Viryo was sent to get three bottles of liquor. They were brought and drunk under the banyan tree. It was about sunset at the time. Then two more bottles of liquor were brought and drunk and then Situ and Govindi suggested going home.

Thereupon Viryo and Singo said they should go home with them and eat. The invitation was accepted and the whole party set out for Dhanaja. Under the banyan tree they had been joined by Ratanya and he accompanied them although it was away from his own village, merely for curiosity. Situ is said to have been very drunk and was supported on the way by Viryo and Singo who held his arms. When they got to the Amli *nala*, there was a halt. Viryo and Singo took Situ into the *nala*. Viryo caught him by the shoulders and threw him down and then seizing his hair held him down and placed his hand over his mouth. Singo then brought stones and beat Situ on the forehead. Ratanya, Govindi and Kushi tried to interfere but were driven off by Singo with threats that they would be killed. Then Viryo and Singo went off to Dhanaja. Kushi followed them after some time. Govindi went and looked at her husband's body and then went back through Dhadgaon to her father's house at Survani, while Ratanya returned to Wadphali. The house of Viryo and Singo was searched. A red bordered *dholar* was found which bore bloodstains on it. They were brought to Dhadgaon and the case was sent up for trial.

NO MOTIVE FOR MURDER.

The defence was that the three eye-witnesses went to different villages and said nothing about what they had seen. There was no motive for murder. It was not likely that one man would kill another without a motive. It was not likely that they would murder Situ with the three others looking on. They would not sit quiet while Situ who was Kushi's brother and Govindi's husband was being killed. Those stories were discrepant and could not be believed.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. D. G. Delvi, pleader for the accused reduced the sentence to that of transportation for life.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HINDU WIDOW'S VOID WILL.

DAUGHTER'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JAMNABAI v. MOHANJI JOOTHA AND OTHERS.

The plaint, in this suit, states that one Nathoo Mulji, the plaintiff's father died in December 1894. He had during his life-time been engaged in a chemist's business styled Cursondas Nathoo and Co. and left at his death four immoveable properties and also other property, all this being his self-acquired. He left a will whereby he appointed his wife Luxmibai, sole executrix. Nathoo Mulji left him surviving at his death his widow Luxmibai, the plaintiff, and another daughter named Diwalibai. Diwalibai died without issue in 1906, having had a son who predeceased her. Luxmibai obtained probate to Nathoo's will and took possession of Nathoo's estate and enjoyed it till her death which took place in August 1911. She left a will made in January 1911. By her will she appointed the plaintiff and the first defendant executors of her will and after making certain provision for the plaintiff, and after providing for certain pecuniary legacies, she had left a considerable portion of the properties for charitable purposes. The plaintiff contends that Luxmibai took only a Hindu widow's estate under Nathoo Mulji's will and she had only a limited power of appointment over Nathoo Mulji's estate in favour of the plaintiff and her sister Diwalibai. She contends that Luxmibai's will, except in so far as it purports to exercise this power of appointment is invalid and inoperative; and that she, as the sole surviving daughter of Nathoo Mulji, is absolutely entitled to Nathoo Mulji's estate. The plaintiff has obtained assate probate to Nathoo Mulji's will and sues in the capacity, both of reversioner of Nathoo and executrix of Nathoo's will, to have it declared that Luxmibai took only a widow's estate, that her will, except in so far as it appoints some portions of the estate to the plaintiff, is invalid and inoperative; and that the plaintiff is now absolutely entitled to Nathoo Mulji's estate.

The first defendant who is the executor appointed by Luxmibai's will submitted himself in all respects to the orders of the Court. The third defendant is the Advocate-General who is made a party as being interested in upholding the charities created by Luxmibai's will.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the first defendant and submitted himself to the orders of the Court.

His Lordship said that under the testator's will Luxmibai had full power of disposition over the property during her life. She had also power to make a testamentary disposition of it; but this she could do only in favour of her daughter. The will of Luxmibai, therefore, was void and inoperative so far as it purported to make dispositions in favour of persons other than the plaintiff. His Lordship made the declarations prayed for in paras (a), (b) and (c) of the plaint. Costs were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

Attorneys for the first defendant: Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

At the morgue, yesterday the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Heerabai, a Bene-Israel girl, aged about five years.

The deceased was playing on a verandah on the third floor of a house at Mazagon when she lost her balance and fell on the road, fracturing her skull. She was removed to hospital where she died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISPUTE OVER WAKF PROPERTY.

APPOINTMENT OF MUTWALLIS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MAHOMED HUSEIN AND ANOTHER v. ABDUL KADIR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff in connection with certain Wakf property. The plaint alleged that one Syed Ibrahim, a Konkani Mahomedan, died about 100 years ago, and by a wakfnama dedicated certain immoveable property for charitable purposes directing that it was to be used for the burial of the Mahomedan dead and the income was to be used on the upkeep of the ground and for the performance of certain religious rites. The donor died without having appointed Mutwallis. His son and grandson subsequently came into management of the trust property. The latter mortgaged the trust property, and erected some structures thereon, which he had no right to erect. The defendant, an entire stranger, was now in possession and management of the property and the plaintiffs alleged that he was not a duly appointed Mutwali. The plaintiffs also charged the defendants with grave breaches of trust. They said that the defendant had built a chawl and water closets upon the tombs in the burial ground, and had let rooms in the chawl to washermen and permitted them to build ovens upon the graves. They also charged the defendant with misappropriation of trust funds. The plaintiffs, who were the great grandsons of the donor, prayed for the appointment of a proper Mutwali, for an account of the defendant's management of the trust property, for a scheme for the management of the trust and for an order that the defendant may be ordered to pull down the chawl and the water closets.

The defendant denied the allegations as to breaches of trust. He claimed that he was a Mutwali duly appointed by the Jamat. The defendant submitted that there was no necessity for the appointment of any Mutwali or for any scheme.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Dastur appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for framing a scheme and for appointing three Mutwalis, the defendant to be one of them. The Commissioner was to ascertain the state of the trust property. Costs and further directions were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

THE CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1913.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is Over.

For Judgment.

75-12673-11—Bhai. K. & G. The Baroda Spg. Wg. Co., Ltd. v. The Satyanarayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld. (in Leg.) Hiralal & Co.

1-13603-12—Beck M. R. & Co. B. N. Lang. v. Heptoolabhai Ismailji Surajmal & Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co. Part Heard.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sm. B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

70-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhojabhai Allarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & V.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Ranchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K. and Co.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chit M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raji Shirke v Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and ors. Subnis & G.

1301-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirki Chitnis M. & K.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongirsing & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow Soonderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Ly. abji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v Ranchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lhabai widow. Pest K. K. & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Naderdina Mulla & Mulla For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr. v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Manecklal & T.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamesji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhuhni Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 801-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & R. Bhimji & Co.

Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabhoosein Abdulally and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

jee D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hoosein Bandially Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

65620-13—Unwalla R. & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash and anr. v. The Hon. the Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Little & Co. Wadia G. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Datteo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajjoo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Vuru Hoosein Valband and anr. v Mariambai widow and anr. Jam and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

98-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

369-11—Payne & Co. Esufally Mahomedlly & Co. a firm v. Mahomedally Mulla Abdulally & Co. a firm.

1153-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Sa... Kisramdas v. Ganganara... Co. sondas & ors. Tyabji D. & ...a

116-13—Mulla & Mulla Keshowji Dewran v. Rowji Karsi & anr.

514-13—Shroff D. & Dh. Messrs. K. & H. S. Framji a firm v. Jeikissondas Mathuradas Ghandy & anr.

522-13—Hiralal & Co. The Administrator Genl. of Bombay v. Hassanally Sullemanji & anr.

532-13—Captain & V. Vasanji Sojpal & anr. v. Trikamji Tokerji & anr. Sabnis & G. Khand L. & M.

557-13—Payne & Co. Dharamsey Bhamanji v. Chunilal Ajunlal Ajunlack & ors.

558-13—Payne & Co. Dharamsey Bhawanji, v. Amulack Mihalchand & ors.

580-13—Nadershaw & Dar. Purshotam Ranchod Joshi v Ranchoddas Laxmidas Smetham B. & Co. & ors.

612-13—Soonderdas & Co. Hari Sitaram Dixit v. Ranchodas Chaturbhuj & ors.

621-13—Jam. R. & D. Ramkissondas Gopaldas v. Shyamlal Mohanlal.

625-13—Captain & V. Ismail Haji Noormahomed Koorpal Doongersaj & Co. v. Motichand & D. a firm Malvi H. M. & R. Cassum.

635-13—Matubhai J. & M. Gopaldas Govindrao Hari Narayen Bhale-Govindrao Hari v. Narayen Bhalerao Captain & V. & ors.

636-13—Jehangir G. & B. Messrs. Jamsedji Hormusji v. Billimoria & Co. a firm Premraj Bhathad.

667-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Aimai widow v. Bai Kamlabai widow & ors.

675-13—Crawford B. & Co. The Colaba Land Mill Co. Ltd. v. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker & anr. Dastur & Co.

682-13—Namr H. & Co. Abu Bucker alias Mankubai widow v. Mahadev Keshow Kaoli & anr. Jehangir M. & S. Abba v. Abdul Gafoor Ahmed Saheb Keval Mulla & Mulla.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

499-13—Payne & Co. Octave Laborde v. The Indian Hotels Co. Ld.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1258-12—Little & Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaik & G. Part Heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON ACTING ASSISTANT COMR.'S REPORT

962-11—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dadabhoy Framji Acharwalla v. Framroze Rustomji Dalal & ors.

SHORT CAUSE.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Hurikisondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Oojagorlal.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayen and ors. v. Doorgaprassad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Essaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rundolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

1216-12—In person Vasantrao Madhowrao v. Pundlik Rowji & anr.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Hari Gopal, a cooly, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 440 in notes and cash belonging to his master.

It appeared from the evidence that on Friday evening the accused's master Jairam Vagji, a cloth merchant at Mulji Jetha Market, closed his shop as usual on Friday evening. The next morning he found that his shop had been broken into during the night and the cash disappeared. The police were informed, who arrested the accused, and recovered the whole of the amount from a box in the latter's house at Wadgadi. The accused pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McCarthy charged one Ibrahim Kassam with being in possession of 264 grains of cocaine. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested near the Northbrook Gardens on Friday, when he was found in possession of the cocaine. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY.

...this were made to Mr. Presenta... ...en Chamberlain, at and Mrs. Aus... ...ham, on July 2... Highbury, Birming... ...the completion in commemoration of ... ...twenty-one by Mr. Chamberlain of ...tion of ...Daily years' continuous representa... East Worcestershire, says the "... Telegraph" Major Baldwin presided, and explained that no one had been asked to subscribe to the testimonial. The Earl of Plymouth handed to Mr. Austen Chamberlain an illuminated address and a table centre-piece in the form of an old Spanish galleon in silver. A magnificent piece of workmanship, it is 3ft 3in long, stands 3ft high, and weighs 303oz. To Mrs. Chamberlain a diamond pendant was given.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and her mother, Mrs. Endicott, of New York, were among those present, but, Mr. Chamberlain was not seen.

MANY POLITICAL CHANGES.

In acknowledging the presentations, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said twenty-one years were a long span in the life of any man. How long a span it was in a Parliamentary life he might, perhaps, show by saying that of the Conservative Administration which was drawing to its close when he first entered Parliament but three members still remained amongst them; and of the Liberal Government which followed, he thought but a single one.

Having referred to those with whom he had been associated locally in public work, he said that much had happened since they first met. There had been many changes in the political world, and he had changed with them—he was not ashamed to say so. (Cheers.) For a man entering politics as young as he did, to live for twenty-one years without learning something he had not known, and without unlearning some other things, must have been gifted with preternatural wisdom, or must have been afflicted by a poor and stunted intellect. He (Mr. A. Chamberlain) had learned much; he had unlearned some things. He first appeared before them as a Free Trader, he would hardly say so much by conviction as by custom. He had become, he remained, a hardened Tariff Reformer.

"I hope," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that the present House of Commons is nearing its appointed end. (Cheers.) I have a conviction, if I may quote a phrase used, I think, very near this spot on a memorable occasion, years ago, that the sands are running out—(cheers)—and that before very long you will have an opportunity of expressing your opinion on the work that it has done, on the changes that it has made, and of deciding whether you will support those changes or whether you will return to saner and sounder measures of reform. (Cheers.)

"SPLENDID ISOLATION" ABANDONED.

And there are happily some subjects of great public interest in which we have seen great changes wholly for good and which are yet not matters of sharp party conflict between us. In the twenty-one years that I have sat in Parliament the foreign policy of our country has been revolutionised. We have abandoned the old isolation which left us without a friend on whom we could count in the whole of Europe, and deprived us of the possibility of exercising much influence in her counsels. We have made treaties of alliance and treaties of friendship which, as recent years have shown, have been a great safeguard for the peace of the world, and have enhanced the prestige and the influence of our own country. (Cheers.) And we have done all this, not without some difficulty, not without some criticism, but with such success that our foreign policy is now a national policy, the policy of both parties in the State. The Foreign Minister knows, and his colleagues in the councils of Europe know, that when he speaks he speaks with the voice of a united nation. (Cheers.)

One other change we have made, though it is not yet carried as far as I hope it may be, but still a profound and a remarkable change—the whole out-look of the United Kingdom towards the Dominions oversea has been changed. And I think it is not too much to say that if the attitude of those Dominions to us has not changed, at any rate the tide of separation has been stayed. New bonds and links of union have been forged, and no one now, to whatever party he belongs, will dare profess himself indifferent to the obiligations which our Imperial position imposes on us, or to the opportunities which that Imperial position affords.

"A DOG'S LIFE."

Political work involved a deal of drudgery; the strain was often very heavy. He supposed that to all of them there came moments of discouragement. He once said to his father that it was "a dog's life" to which he had apprenticed him. (Laughter.) His father replied, and truly, that he was very ungrateful, for he had given him his choice, and then he (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) added, "Yes, and if I had to make it again I should make the same choice." (Cheers.) That was due in no small measure to their kindness. It was the confidence he had of their support which had sustained him in the arduous work he had had to do. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Austen Chamberlain added an expression of her thanks.

SUFFRAGE PILGRIMS.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

UNITED DEMAND FOR VOTE.

The Roman eagles never waved more triumphantly than the banners of the Women Pilgrims as they marched into Hyde Park on the afternoon of July 26, says the "Daily News."

It was a rare sight. For weeks and weeks, through long days and long summer nights, through rain and shine, the wonderful army of non-militant suffragists has been marching triumphantly on London town from all ends of the country. It has been a great adventure. The weather has been kind and cool; and if there has been little sunshine there has been less rain.

The progress of these twentieth century Pilgrims has been deadly serious, for their object is of tremendous import. But it has been enlivened here and there with bright flashes, stirred with the tumult of occasional riot—notably at Potton and St. Neots, both little towns where the bumpkins ought to know better how to behave themselves—damped now and again by lukewarm receptions, but in the main cheered vastly, heartened, and thrilled by real enthusiasm for the cause.

CAPTURE OF LONDON.

So it was that these gipsy bands—for gipsy they were in the deep brownness of their skins and the open-air swing of them as they marched along—invaded and captured our consenting city on Saturday with light hearts and gay spirits that bubbled assurance and triumph at every step. There was no nonsense about these women—no hysteria, no top-note emotion. They were not out for smashing windows or helmetting policemen, or bowling up things sky-high. Over each contingent as it marched gallantly westward a little shield-shaped banner towered high above the flags and plumes and streamers, emblazoned with the device: "Law Abiding." That was the trade mark of this all-conquering army. And there never was so peaceful, so pleasant a raid of London—and rarely one more picturesque or more inspiring.

True, there was no tremendous enthusiasm. Nothing short of a football final or a Mafeking night will whip the Saturday-afternoon Londoner out of his sloth. He takes everything for granted so long as his comfort is not interfered with.

IN REAL EARNEST.

These women in the Park—hardy bronzed Englishwomen, tingling with high endeavour, moved by the best traditions of their race, with the tonic winds of the heath and the hill still making music for them, and the memory of triumphant progress stirring them—these women were making a rare fuss over their kettle of fish. Why? Well, anyway, they could tell the tale! The trick of the tongue was theirs; they were nice and healthy and fresh and brown and earnest.

Good Lord! how earnest they were! The lethargic Londoner looked and listened in amaze. Now and then, stirred to an essay in humour at the promptings (no doubt) of a drop of ale, he attempted a heckle or a jape, but he received back so much more than he gave that he retired in discomfiture, to the derisive laughter of the crowd around him.

There was no horse-play, and very little vulgarity, apart from some vacant-minded brays from a few very young and very foolish men, whose retreating chins and high collars suggested clerks out making a half-holiday "dash." All along the line the victory was with the women.

PICTURESQUE AND INSPIRING.

It was a picturesque and inspiring afternoon. Early the contingents assembled. They were now concentrated from eight parties into four, and they rallied at Maida Vale, Bloomsbury, Addison-road, and Trafalgar-square, with banners flying and bands playing, drums thudding and the people cheering.

The orderliness and the precision of their marching were such as to need practically no assistance or marshalling on the part of the police. Crowds followed them into the park. Nowhere was there any great demonstration, nay, was there a sign of hostility; but the earnestness and the high spirits of the Pilgrims could not fail to make a deep impression upon all who beheld this triumphant finale to their pilgrimage.

In the ranks marched the pick of English womanhood—in intellect, vigour, stamina, and enthusiasm. The Nestor of the processionists—or, rather, perhaps, the Hypatia—was Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who had been marching sturdily with the Great North Road contingent, and who presided at No. 1 Platform, when the torrent of speechmaking began to flow in the park.

This famous pioneer of the movement was supported by a brilliant bodyguard, including such well-known social reformers as Lady Strachey, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Miss Newson Garrett, Mrs. Ebenezer Howard, Miss Kerin Costello, and Miss Chrystal Macmillan.

THREE HORSEWOMEN.

Three horsewomen rode with the throng—Miss E. V. Eckhard, of Manchester (who joined the march at Thame); Miss E. B. Jayne, who rode down in dashing style from Stanmore on a tall grey hunter; and Miss Vera Collum, the charming young war correspondent of "The Daily News."

Miss Eckhard was in gallant Turpin rig: as delightful and dangerless a highway-woman as ever galloped across Hounslow Heath. Miss Collum wore a smart knickerbocker suit of khaki, and the third of this interesting trio was in hunting costume. Each rode astride and sat her horse well.

When this aspect of advanced womanhood presented itself, as a sort of side issue to Saturday afternoon's sprightly happenings in the park, one wondered what Jane Austen's altogether delightful but prim young women would have thought of it all could they be conjured to life again, trundled from the sylvan delights of Highbury in Mr. Woodhouse's comfortable coach, and set down unexpectedly at the Marble Arch! What a scramble there would have been for sal volatile, to be sure.

NINETEEN PLATFORMS.

Nineteen platforme were ranged in a huge circle, with the Reformers' Tree as centre, and from these seventy-eight speakers held forth at various elevations of elequence for a full hour, from five o'clock to six. Almost without exception the speakers were given a quiet hearing, and any attempt at roughness or hooliganism was speedily settled, not by the police or "stewards," but the crowd itself, to whose intellectual side this forceful demonstration made an appeal that was not to be denied.

Miss B. A. Clough, of the Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation, opened the proceedings with an earnest, convincing speech "Our cause only needs to be known to be triumphant," she said, amid cheers. "We have only one arch enemy against us and that is Ignorance!"

Miss Geradine Cooke, speaking from the West of England platform, struck the note which found an echo from end to end of this great assembly. Was it not the business of the women of the land, she cried, to answer the cry of the oppressed, the suffering, and the dying throughout the land—the cry of the little children dying like flies in the most dreadful surrounding—the oppressed workman—the sweated woman ruined body and soul by the drink traffic—the pallid martyr of the London streets: the cries of these were ringing in our years day and night. And we wanted proper legislation for them—so far they were simply being tinkered with!

From five o'clock to six eloquence, appeal, instruction, declamation rang out across the Park. And the burden of the message brought to responsive London along the dusty roads of England from furthest north, south, east, and west told the same story, voiced the same high hope, and pointed to the same assured triumph.

At six o'clock a bugle blast announced the climax, and from each platform this short but sufficient resolution was put and carried with acclamation:

That this meeting demands a Government measure for the enfrachisement of women.

And so the Piligrims ended their famous pilgrimage—in peace and promise of great things to come. Tired, but triumphant, they turned homeward, happy in the completion of a great adventure well begun and bravely ended.

PILGRIMS AT ST. PAULS.

About 2,000 suffrage pilgrims attended afternoon's service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The red, white, and green "cockle shells," worn by the ladies in their hats and bonnets, and sashes of similar colours, were conspicuous in the large congregation present. The preacher, the Rev. Canon Simpson made no references to the pilgrimage.

Mrs. Fawcett, who was among those who attended the service, subsequently appeared at one of the upper windows of a neighbouring restaurant and wave her handkerchief to a large body of followers who were standing on the steps of the Cathedral, the women responding with hearty cheers for their veteran leader.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

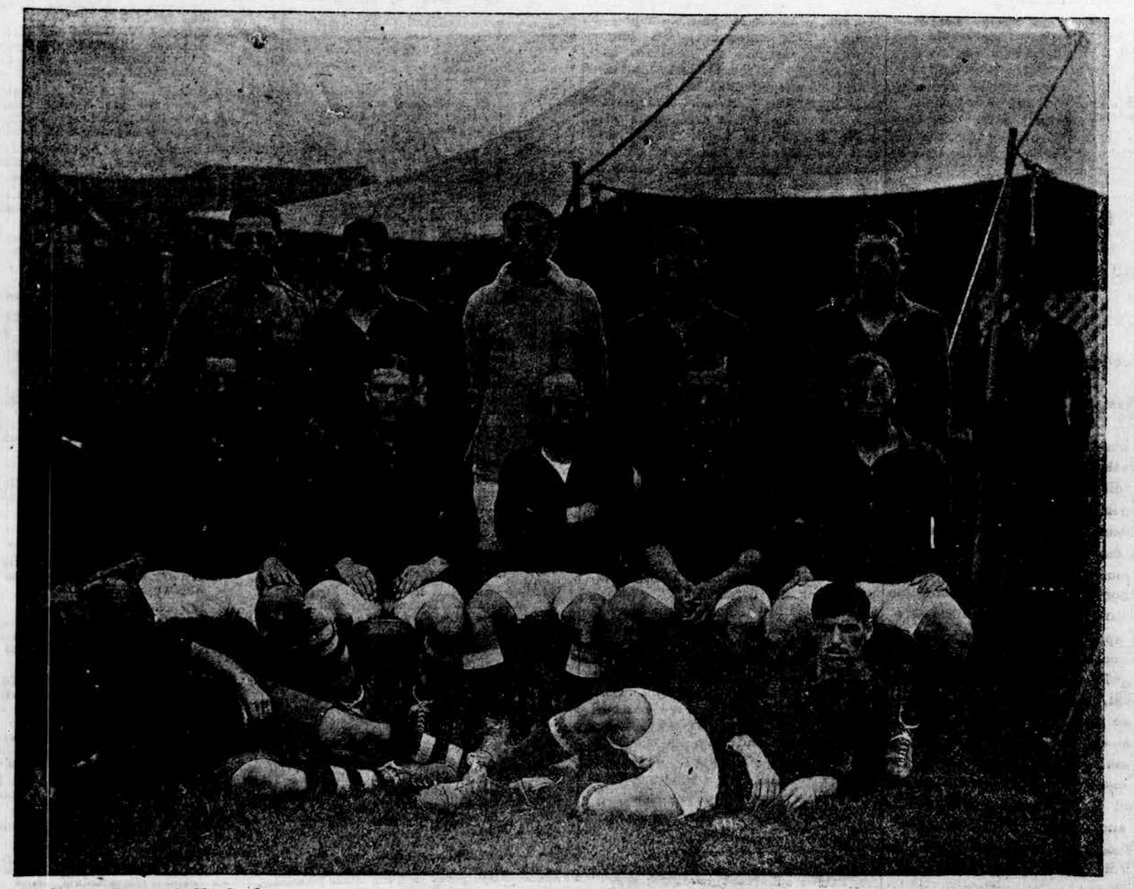

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

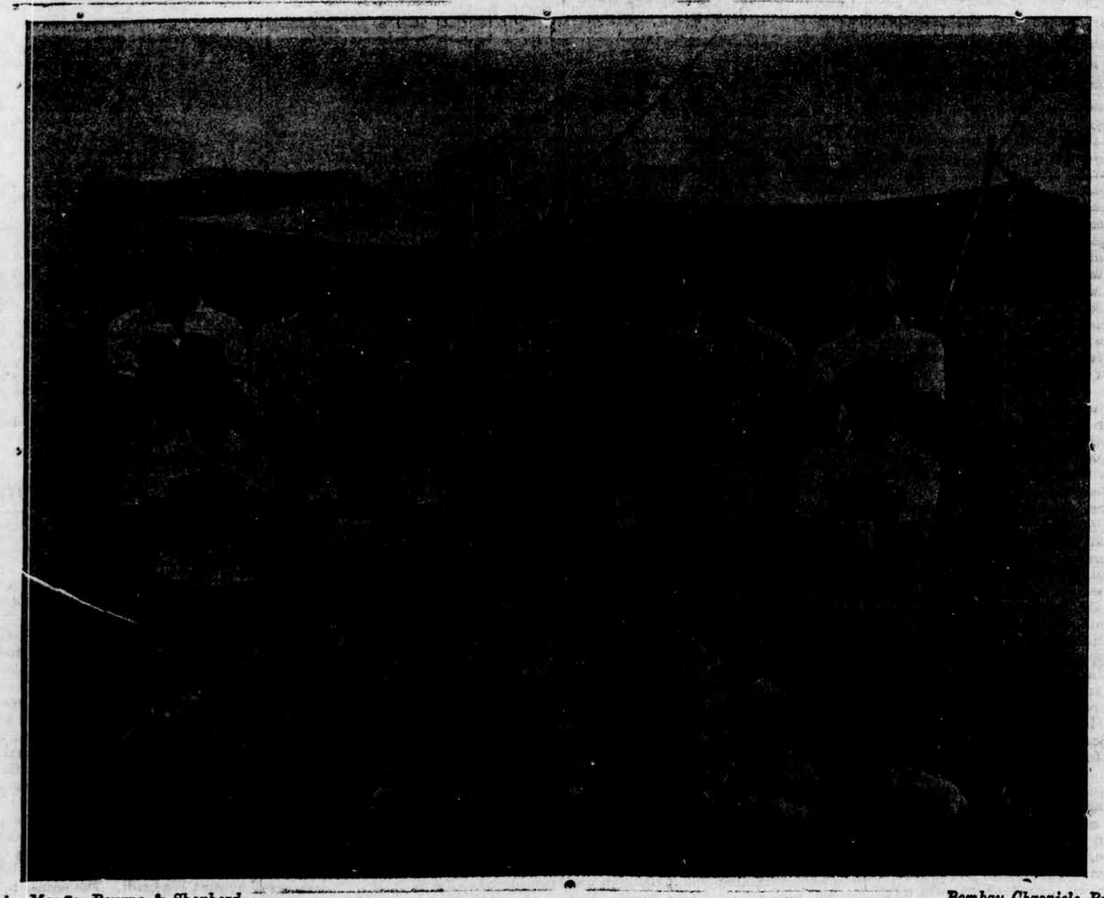

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

LOYAL NORTH LANCS.

PEASANT DIPLOMATISTS.

PLIGHT OF BULGARIA DIAGNOSED.

The great advantage and the great defect of the Bulgar is that he is still a peasant. Being a peasant he makes a fine soldier but a bad diplomatist, writes Mr. Francis McCullagh, the well known war correspondent in the "Daily News." He fights well, but when, after the fighting is over, the accounts come to be settled up over a green table, the Bulgar's inferiority is at once manifest. For the peasant is rigid and transparently grasping, whereas diplomacy requires, above all things, pliability and opaqueness. Even when he is greediest your diplomatist must seem to be loading you with favours. As for rigidity and conservatism, it is very great among the Near Eastern peasants. A local gentleman told me that, when travelling last year in the centre of South America, he suddenly came on a settlement of Roumanian peasants who all wore exactly the same dress as they wear at home. In Roumania, however, there are other classes than peasants, but in Bulgaria all are peasants.

THE WORK FEVER.

If we keep this fact before us all the happenings of the last six months will be clear. At certain times of the year a peasant who has land of his own knows not the meaning of moderation in work. And, when the fever of work is on him, he is about as easy to negotiate with as a hot-tempered bull in the month of July. He neglects appallingly the finer graces of life. He would sooner ruin himself than accept the terms of a man who has got him into a corner and is forcing an unjust bargain on him.

By allowing the war to drag on for nine months, and a new war to break out at the end of that time, the Bulgarians showed that they had overestimated their own physical strength and the extent of their resources. They had reached the apex of victory on November 15 when they were in force before the Tchataldja lines. They began to go downhill next day when, with deplorable foolhardiness, they attacked those impregnable lines; and, though they persistently shut their eyes to the fact, they have been going downhill ever since.

On November 11, I fell into the hands of the Bulgarian vanguard outside the Tchataldja lines. The leaders of that vanguard questioned me closely about the Turkish dispositions. I refused to give any information on that subject, but I warned them that they would never get through the Tchataldja lines. They laughed at my warnings, told me that they had already engaged lodgings in Shishli (a suburb of Constantinople), and pointed to the gala uniforms which they had brought with them for the triumphal entry. A high diplomatist in Constantinople has since assured me that on that day the Turks would have signed peace on any terms provided only that Constantinople were left to them.

A GHASTLY BLUNDER.

On the 15th General Savoff arrived in front of the Tchataldja lines, and the Bulgarians made a most serious attempt to force their way through. It was the greatest, the serious, and the most costly effort which the Bulgarians made during the whole course of the war. And it was an utter failure. Result—a moral uplifting of the Turkish Army, which made the forcing of the Tchataldja lines an impossibility, a revival of optimism in the Sublime Porte, which produced the obstinate claim for Adrianople, and led to the prolongation of the war and the utter exhaustion of Bulgaria.

In his business the Generals and the statesmen of Tsar Ferdinand played their cards badly. They should have known that their resources were extremely limited, that their losses had been frightfully heavy, that their allies were uncertain, that, even if they entered Constantinople they would not be allowed to remain there. They should have given the Enos-Midia line to the Turks on Nov. 11 and retired from Tchataldja with the reputation of generous victors, good diplomatists, and unconquerable soldiers. Turkey would be their friend, and the philanthropists of Europe would ever after regard them as having in the sacred cause of European Peace, denied themselves, when it was quite within their grasp that glittering, unguarded, incalculable prize for which Europe and Asia have striven since the days of Constantine the Great—Tzarigrad, the City of the Cæsars.

SOUR AND FRIENDLESS.

To-day it seems, instead, as if Bulgaria will go down in silence, fighting to the last, like one of her own Balkan wolves. She has no friends, and she asks for none. If well-intentioned diplomats and attaches offer suggestions and condolences she invites them to go to a place which has an even higher temperature than Sofia. The Bulgars are much too self-contained, uncivil, and unyielding. I hope I shall not bring upon myself the ire of an ancient and illustrious race when I say that the Bulgarian closely resembles the Scottish Lowlander in his dislike for verbal frills and embroideries, in his passion for veracity in its hardest and most forbidding form.

In their international relations, both Great Britain and America have somewhat the same reputation for directness as the Bulgars have, but luckily, to use a Gaelic idiom, the infuriated neighbours of those two countries cannot get "at" them. Much as we may be disposed, therefore, to sympathise with the Bulgarians for having a like failing with ourselves, we must not forget that there never was a country whose frontiers were so exposed as those of Bulgaria, and whose need for friendship, patience, and suavity was so great.

RUMANIAN MINISTER'S VIEW.

Bulgaria has indeed gained nothing by her honest but stupid inflexibility. As the Rumanian Foreign Minister put it to me: "Their peasant souls revolt at the idea of losing anything, so that they will not yield to Servia, Greece, or to ourselves and will not even evacuate the territory which they promised to surrender to Turkey. We may be wrong. Let us admit, for purposes of argument, that we are robbers. Bulgaria may be right. Let us admit, for purposes or argument, that she is flawless, impeacable. But there can be no disputing the fact that, in her own interests, Bulgaria is at present acting foolishly." Most people will, I think, agree on this point with the Rumanian Foreign Minister. If Bulgaria has even now the wisdom to cut her losses and make the best conditions she can, her case is not yet hopeless. In the unsettled agrarian conditions of Rumania, in the possibility of dynastic troubles and of premature anti-Austrian Chauvinism among the Serbs, in the certainty that a Græco-Serb war will follow this one, Bulgaria may yet get her chance. Rome too was sacked by the Gauls.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS.

JURISDICTION OF BRITISH COURTS.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Wallis of the Madras High Court has disposed of a suit which related to the properties in Madras of considerable value left by Mr. Kalavai Sadasiva Chetty of Pondicherry, who died about 15 years ago at Pondicherry having executed a will by which he made liberal provisions for numerous charities to be carried on after his death; and also appointed a Committee of certain persons to manage the Charities. After his death, the Committee of management composed of Shayali Krishnaswamy Chetty and certain others took possession of his properties and it was alleged that during the course of their administration there was mismiinagement, and maladministration, and the estate originally worth about 15 lakhs of rupees dwindled down to two lakhs, says the "Hindu."

There was subsequently litigation in Pondicherry Court concerning the management by these executors, and the French Courts removed them from the Management and appointed Kalavai Subraya Chetty and certain others as members of the Committee. These latter persons insituted the present suit on the strength of the Judgment obtained in the Pondicherry Court to recover possession of the properties in Madras. In the meantime after the decree of the French Court the Executors set up adoption to the deceased by his widow Vasavambal, of on of the grandsons of Shayali Krishnaswamy Chetty.

It was contended in the suit that the adoption was obtained by coercion and undue influence and it was therefore invalid for want of authority from the deceased Sadasiva Chetty, and for having been made without the consent of the *sapindas*.

Mr. C. K. Mahadeva Iyer on behalf of the minor, contended that under the provisions of the will it could be presumed that there was an authority in favour of the adoption and even if there was no authority, the consent of one of the *sapindas* was sufficient, as the other *sapinda* was not going to give his consent even if asked.

His Lordship held that the terms in the will clearly implied a prohibition to adopt and the adoption having been made without the consent of the nearer *sapinda* it was void.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on behalf of the executors contended that the decree of the French Court was not binding on this Court, as having been opposed to natural justice and he further contended that with regard to adoption, the same having been homologated in accordance with the law prevailing in Pondicherry and homologation must be deemed to be conclusive on the matter.

His Lordship held that the decree of the French Court was not opposed to natural Justice and homologation was merely of evidential value and thus it did not preclude the parties from questioning it in the British Courts when the question arose here. In the result his Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff and directed possession of the properties, and also ordered the defendants to pay mesne profits from the date of the decree of the Pondicherry Courts.

Mr. V. Raghunatha Sastry appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, with Mr. C. Narasimhachary appeared for the Executors and Mr. M. D. Devadass instructed by Mesrs. Branson and Branson appeared for the widow, while Mr. C. K. Mahadeva Iyer represented the minor.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S LOVE LETTERS.

SECRET OF A HEARTACHE.

One of the most interesting literary discoveries made for some time was given to the world in the "The Times," of July 29, which contained four hitherto unpublished letters written by Charlotte Bronte to Professor Heger, the original of Paul Emanuel in "Villett," says the "Daily News."

These letters, which reveal a love-story at once passionate and tragic, have for long been in the possession of Dr. Heger's family, and his eldest son has now handed them over to the care of the British Museum. In doing so he has been actuated largely by regard for his father's memory, for there have not been wanting persons who suggested that there was something in the relations between Heger and Charlotte Bronte that called for concealment. The letters prove not only the tragic depth of Charlotte's devotion to the professor, but the determined coldness with which he, a married man and a happy father, discouraged her too unrestrained affection. One of those curious mixtures of despotic temper and good-heartedness, he even forbade her to write to him, except at certain intervals, and in her letters we find her crying out in despair at his long figures to perform his share of the correspondence.

TORN UP.

He was so little interested in her letters that he seems to have torn them up, but, luckily, they have since been repaired with "thin paper strips" and "cotton thread."

Charlotte Bronte was 28 years old when she wrote so despairingly to her literature master—"the only master I ever had." The letters (originally written in French), as now translated by Mr. M. H. Spielmann, read, as "The Times" says, "as if they were part of "Villette," or of some sadder, unpublished sequel to it." In these confessions we come upon the secret of the fierce heart-ache which makes "Villette" so painful a book to read.

Charlotte Bronte, it will be remembered, had gone to the Heger's school in Brussels, first as a pupil and then as a teacher, and had finally left it at the end of 1843, about six months before the first of these letters was written. She presents herself in each of them as a humble, almost a slavish, devotee, to whom the permission to correspond, even occasionally, is a golden privilege.

TORMENTING DREAMS.

Not having received an expected letter from her old master at the beginning of 1845, she writes, for instance:

"Day and night I find neither rest nor peace. If I sleep I am disturbed by tormenting dreams in which I see you, always severe, always grave, always incensed against me.

"Forgive me, then, Monsieur, if I adopt the course of writing to you again. How can I endure life I make no effort to ease its sufferings?

"I know that you will be irritated when you read this letter. You will say once more that I am hysterical (or neurotic)—that I have black thoughts, etc. So be it, Monsieur; I do not seek to justify myself; I submit to every sort of reproach. All I know is, that I cannot, that I will not, resign myself to lose wholly the friendship of my master. I would rather suffer the greatest physical pain than always have my heart lacerated by smarting regrets. If my master withdraws his friendship from me entirely I shall be altogether without hope; if he gives me a little—just a little—I shall be satisfied—happy; I shall have a reason for living on, for working."

PLEADING FOR CRUMBS.

So this passionate and pleading letter goes on:

"Monsieur, the poor have not need of much to sustain them—they ask only for the crumbs that fall from the rich men's table. But if they are refused the crumbs they die of hunger. Nor do I, either, need much affection from those I love. I should not know what to do with a friendship entire and complete—I am not used to it. But you showed me of yore a *little* interest, when I was your pupil in Brussels, and I hold on to the maintenance of that *little* interest—I hold not to it as I would hold on to life.

"You will tell me perhaps—"I take not the slightest interest in you, Mademoiselle Charlotte. You are no longer an inmate of my House; I have forgotten you.'

"Well, Monsieur, tell me so frankly. It will be a shock to me. It matters not. It would be less dreadful than uncertainty.

"I shall not re-read this letter, I send it as I have written it. Nevertheless, I have a hidden consciousness that some people, cold and common-sense, in reading it would say—"She is talking nonsense.' I would avenge myself on such persons in no other way than by wishing them one single day of the torments which I have suffered for eight months. We should then see if they would not talk nonsense too."

"HUMILIATING."

That, surely, is as tragic a letter as ever was penned. The literature of vain longing contains nothing more poignat. And the fourth of the letters utters the same cry of wretchedness.

"I tell you frankly that I have tried meanwhile to forget you, for the remembrance of a person whom one thinks never to see again, and whom, nevertheless, one greatly esteems, frets too much the mind; and when one has suffered that kind of anxiety for a year or two, one is ready to do anything to find peace once more. I have done everything; I have sought occupations; I have denied myself absolutely the pleasure of speaking about you—even to Emily; but I have been able to conquer neither my regrets nor my impatience. That indeed, is humiliating—to be unable to control one's own thoughts, to be the slave of a regret, of a memory, the slave of a fixed and dominant idea which lords it over the mind. Why cannot I have just as much friendship for you as you for me—neither more nor less. Then should I be so tranquil, so free—I could keep silence then for ten years without an effort."

She goes on to plead with him for a a letter—a letter not of reproach, but really about himself.

"Monsieur, I have a favour to ask of you: when you reply to this letter speak to me a little of yourself, not of me; for I know that if you speak of me it will be to scold me, and this time I would see your kindly side. Speak to me therefore of your children. Never was your brow severe when Louise and Claire and Prosper were by your side. Tell me also something of the school, of the pupils, of the governess. Are Mesdemoiselles Blanche, Sophie, and Justine still at Brussels? Tell me where you travelled during the holidays—did you go to the Rhine?"

NOURISHMENT FOR HALF A YEAR.

Then she reminds him that, though it may not be very interesting to him to write to an "ex-assistant governess," it is "life" to her to hear from him:

"Your last letter was stay and prop to me—nourishment to me for half a year. Now I need another, and you will give it me; not because you bear me friendship—you cannot have much—but because you are compassionate of soul and you would condemn no one to prolonged suffering to save yourself a few moments' trouble. To forbid me to write to you, to refuse to answer me would be to tear from me my only joy on earth, to deprive me of my last privilege—a privilege I never shall consent willingly to surrender. Believe me, mon maitre, in writing to me it is a good deed that you will do. So long as I believe you are pleased with me, so long as I have hope of receiving news from you, I can be at rest and not too sad. But when a prolonged and gloomy silence seems to threaten me with the estrangement of my master—when day by day I await a letter, and when day by day disappointment comes to fling me back into overwhelming sorrow, and the sweet delight of seeing your handwriting and reading your counsel escapes me as a vision that is vain, then fever claims me—I lose appetite and sleep—I pine away.

"May I write to you again next May? I would rather wait a year, but it is impossible—it is too long."

WHY SHE LOVED FRENCH.

And in a postscript she adds: I have never heard French spoken but once since I left Brussels—and then it sounded like music in my ears, every word was most precious to me because it reminded me of you—I love French for your sake with all my heart and soul.

The publication of these intensely true and passionate letters is certainly one of the notable literary events of the year.

REASON.

Unloved I love, unwept I weep,
Grief I restrain, hope I repress,
Vain is this anguish fixed and deep,
cap vainer desires or means of bliss.
My life is cold, love's fire being dead,
That fire self-kindled, self-consumed;
What living warmth erewhile it shed,
Now to how drear extinction doomed!
Devoid of charm how could I dream
My unasked love would e'er return?
What fate, what influence, lit the flame
I still feel inly, deeply, burn?
Alas! there are who should not love,
I to this dreary band belong;
This knowing let me henceforth prove
Too wish to list delusion's song.
No, Syren! Beauty is not mine,
Affection's joys I ne'er shall know;
Lonely will be my life's decline,
Even as my youth is lonely now.
Come Reason—Science—Learning—Thought—
To you heart I dedicate;
I have a faithful subject brought,
Faithful because most desolate.
Fear not a wandering, feeble mind,
Stern Sovereign it is all your own
To crush, to cheer, to loose, to bind;
Unclaimed, unshared, it seeks your throne.
Soft may the breeze of summer blow,
Sweetly its sun in valleys shine,
All earth around with love may glow,
No warmth shall reach this heart of mine.
Vain boast and false; even now the fire
Though smothered, slacked, repelled, is burning
At my life's source; and stronger, higher,
Waxes the spirit's trampled yearning.
It wakes but to be crushed again,
Faint I will not, nor yield to sorrow;
Conflict and force will quell the brain,
Doubt not I shall be strong to-morrow.
Have I not fled that I may conquer?
Crost the dark sea in firmest faith
That I at last might plant my anchor
Where love cannot prevail to death?

TWO VISIONS AND A REUNION.

WAS IT TELEPATHY OR COINCIDENCE?

As esteemed correspondent whose reputation for veracity is unassailable asks us to publish the record of a strange adventure which happened to him in London on the morning of July 31, says the "Daily News."

"The night before," he said, "I had a very vivid dream. I remember it particularly because it is only very rarely that I ever dream at all, being a sound and healthy sleeper. It was a simple dream elaborated by no nightmare extravagances. I dreamt that I met on Ludgate-hill a man I had not seen for fifteen years and had never even thought of for at least ten.

"He had grown a beard since last we met, but I recognised him instantly by the extraordinary brightness and blueness of his eye. I noticed that he was wearing a white felt hat with a black band round it. In my dream I tried hard to remember his name, but, for the life of me, I could not do so. During breakfast I made my wife jump suddenly by saying, "I've got it! It was Bywater!"

"Just before noon this morning," continues our correspondent, "I was walking down from Cheapside to the Strand. I stopped in Benson's doorway to regulate my watch with the well-known time-piece in the window there. At the same moment somebody came up, stood by my side, and did the same thing with his watch.

"It was Bywater! He recognised me first; but there he was, blue-eyed, tender, white-hatted, just as I had seen him in my dream.

A DOUBLE COINCIDENCE.

"'Well, this is most extraordinary, meeting you like this!' he cried. 'You're surely—surely——. Do you know, I've forgotten your name for the moment, *but I dreamt about you last night!*'

"That's the bare, untarnished tale of my little adventure. I have read of such happenings in extravagant works of fiction, and they have always struck me as being too improbable and far-fetched to entertain for a sane moment. But now I know otherwise. A lot of twaddle is talked and written about spiritualism, the occult, second sight, and all that sort of thing; I should like to know in what branch of science or mysticism my little experience can be classified.

"Does this sort of thing happen often? Or is it mere chance—which seems not only incredible but impossible? I assure you, it has left me dumbfounded. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light on the problem. I suppose other people have had somewhat similar experiences at some time during their existence, and there are well authenticated cases of telepathy, in which the action and even the thought of one person, thousands of miles away, is communicated to another in some mysterious wave of emotion—but only when there is some close relationship, either of intellect or kinship or deep affection between the two.

"My relation with Bywater was never more than the most casual acquaintanceship, and so far as I am aware we never had anything in common, apart from ordinary good fellowship."

WOMAN v. MAN.

DIVINE FUNCTION OF FEMALE.

The glory of woman is not to create, says Mowry Saben in an article on "Feminism" in "Neale's Monthly," but to bring creators into the world—to endow the race with wisdom, beauty and virtue through the Divine function that she is called upon to perform of giving birth to noble offspring, writes "T. P.'s Weekly". He emphasises his assertion that women are not creators by a summary ranging from Homer to Wordsworth, which I quote. Probably Tennyson never wrote anything which gave such displeasure to the Feminists of both sexes as those famous lines in "Locksely Hall" in which he says that—

"Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions matched with mine,
Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine."

These lines stamped man as the superior sex with a vengeance, and from an absolute standpoint are doubtless unjust.

PHILOSOPHY-POETRY.

But their relative truth is seen if we compare the contentions of the Feminists with that women have actually done that remains visible to all eyes. What, indeed, have women wrought that will for a moment bear comparison with what man has wrought in the arts and sciences? There are no female Homers, Dantes, Shakespeares, and Goethes in poetry; there are no female Phidiases and Miche Angelos in sculpture; there are no female Raphaels, Leonardas, Titians, and Turners in painting; there are no female Mozarts, Mendelssohns, Beethovens, and Wagners in music; there has never been a female Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, nor Darwin in Science; nor a Plato, Aristotle, Kant, or Hegel in Philosophy. In brief, there has never been a woman in the first rank in poetry, art, music, science, and philosophy. There are, indeed, outside of fiction, few names of women in literature and art which mean much to us; in philosophy and science there is none.

CITIES AND RELIGION.

It is man, not woman, who has founded the cities, created the arts and sciences, developed industries, formed governments, formulated philosophies, fought battles, and invented machines. Even religion is purely of masculine origin—religious as women are popularly supposed to be. All this work has been done by man. But women assume sometimes that they have inspired it all—they and they alone. It is a big assumption. And it is also untrue to fact. The religions of the world nave been none too complimentary to women. Judaism and Christianity have taught that woman brought evil into the word. The Greek mythology and other mythologies make the same startling claim, and even a modern writer like the late Otto Weininger is found who takes these claims seriously. In many lands the birth of a male child has been regarded as a blessing; the birth of a female child as a calamity. One finds little trace of feminine inspiration in literature before the time of Dante. The great civilisation of Ancient Greece was inspired almost wholly by friendship, or the love of man for man. The disparaging estimate placed upon the female sex by Aristotle was by no means unique, for we find a similar opinion expressed by nearly every Greek writer. Nor do we find any trace among the great writers of the Hebrews, with one or two exceptions, of feminine inspiration. Writers like Isaiah, the Psalmist, the author of the Book of Job, or Philo were not inspired by their lady loves, if they had them. Nor is it very different when we turn to writers of Rome. Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Marcus Aurelius are men's writers, for they are mostly interested in man. A cultured woman has written recently that apart from the episode of Dido's love for Æneas in the "Æneid" Roman literature has no genuine love-story; and how little space, after all, Virgil consumes in telling that story!

THE LESSER MAN.

To all these writers woman is always the woman of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall"—"the lesser man." All through the older literatures one finds again and again the notion that woman is one life's chief evils, and perhaps the greatest—a necessary evil, it is true, but still an evil. Theophrastus said that the wise man would not marry; and it is perhaps an illuminating commentary on the text that the larger part of the world's great philosophers, from Plato down to Herbert Spencer—including such thinkers among the moderns as Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Hume, Adam Smith, Kant, and Schopenhauer—never married. Lord Bacon had a mean opinion of woman; but one finds an almost equally mean opinion of the sex in Shakespeare's Sonnets, while throughout Milton's poetry there runs a distinct undercurrent of disapproval of things feminine. Fanny Brawne inspired a very wretched love in the heart of poor Keats, but she inspired none of his poetry, while it is Nature, not woman, that inspired the deepest affection of Wordsworth.

SMOKERS' REGION.

PIPE AND HOOKAH.

Sir James M. Barrie once gave the following recipe in answer to a request from an editor to inform his readers how he worked. It was written on a crumpled piece of tobacco wrapper and ran as follows: —

JOURNALISM.

2 pipes equal 1 hour.
2 hours equal 1 idea.
1 idea equals 3 paragraphs.
3 paragraphs equal 1 leader.

FICTION.

8 pipes equal 1 ounce.
7 ounces equal 1 week.
2 weeks equal 1 chapter.
20 chapters equal 1 nib.
2 nibs equal 1 novel.

IF ONE MUST.

I confess to a dislike of tobacco. But if one must smoke the pipe is the ideal and the popular mode of consuming tobacco all over the world, says "T. P.'s Weekly." And as it is said that tobacco was first smoked in North America it is little wonder that the Indians there have a great variety of pipes, the chief among them being the Calumet or pipe of peace. When this is used the warriors sit in a circle, to each of whom the stem is passed while the bowl remains in the centre of the ring. They have also the Tomahawk pipe, which is the ordinary weapon of warfare with the handle hollowed out as a pipe-stem.

This, however, is not so strange a pipe as those smoked by some Afghan races, who often use iron-cased tubes, while the Kaffir will make a pipe out of anything, not despising a piece of old gas tubing for his purpose. In the East we find some of the most awkward as well as some of the most artistic and costly pipes in existence.

THE PUBLIC HOOKAH.

In the North-west Provinces of India many villages have a public Hookah for the use of passers-by. In Turkey there are two principal kinds of pipes, the Hookah or Hubble-bubble, and the Chibouque. The last-mentioned is a large pipe, the bowl of which rests on the floor. Its stem is sometimes six feet long, and the mouthpiece, of thick amber, the smoker merely puts against his lips.

Indeed, many famous men have considered the clay pipe as the only medium through which tobacco can be properly enjoyed. Tennyson had at one time in his den, close to his seat, a box of white clay pipes. He would fill one of these, smoke it out, break it in two, and throw the fragments into another box prepared for their reception. Charles Kingsley pinned his faith to clays, and always used a clean churchwarden, and kept his pipes in all sorts of places, such as in fruit bushes in his garden. Blucher possessed a "pipe master," whose duty it was before every battle to load a long clay pipe and hand it to the general, who would take a few puffs, give back the pipe, leap into his saddle, and lead the charge. By the way, their pipes were always adorned, as most clays are now, with a wax end to prevent them sticking to the lips, a custom which was introduced by the Dutch about 1700.

In connection with this variety of pipe there is a curious old custom still in vogue in Connemara. When a funeral takes place a box of short clay pipes accompanies the coffin to the grave, where a pipe with tobacco is served out to each mourner. This is smoked in silence after the earth has been filled in, when the ashes are solemnly knocked out and the pipes broken or left behind. This custom is thought to be emblematic of "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

THE JUDICIAL PIPE.

The briar pipe is also worshipped by a great army of admirers, among whom was the late Mr. Justice Rigby. Once, while addressing the House of Commons, a well-worn briar fell from his coat-tail-pocket on to the Treasury Bench. His devotion to smoking was so great that when he was made a judge he remarked regretfully to a friend, "Fancy having to sit all these hours in court with no chance of having a pipe!" And many men have experienced the judge's regret when forced to give up their pipes even temporarily.

Carlyle was once suffering agonies from dyspepsia, and abandoned his pipe on his doctor's advice. For months he went without a smoke, but got no better, when one day while walking in the fields he saw lying on the grass a pipe and a tobacco pouch. The next moment he was puffing away at the pipe to his heart's content, exclaiming, "I will endure this diabolical farce no longer!" And henceforth nothing could induce him to forego his pipe.

A HINT TO THE CHANCELLOR.

In this respect how different he was from the father of David Livingstone! When David brought home the news that tobacco had been heavily taxed, his father was just filling his pipe. "If we have to give it up," said he, "we may as well begin now." So saying, he knocked the weed out of his pipe and never smoked again.

The best of all pipes, however, are those made from meerschaum, the first of which was smoked by a Hungarian shoemaker in 1723. He was a clever carver in wood and other material—a fact which made him known to Count Andrassy. The latter brought from Turkey a piece of whitish clay, and it occurred to the shoemaker that this, being porous, would be well adapted to pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. He tried the experiment by cutting a pipe for himself, which turned out a great success, and this first meerschaum pipe is preserved in the Museum at Pesth.

THE MODERN AUTHOR.

No one who has seen Dick Donovan can forget the huge calabash-shaped instrument that droops from his jaws. Nor is the wonder of Mr. Arthur Ransome's somewhat primal appearance diminished by the large hooked briar which he affects. It would be interesting to know exactly what kind of pipes are smoked by leading public men. For, in these days of specialism, a psychology of the pipe might appeal.

When good George III. was king—Farmer George, who did his occasional article, anonymously though, for Arthur Young's "Annals"—restrictions upon tobacco-growing in Ireland were relaxed, but it was enacted that the tobacco produced should be exported only to Great Britain and should be subject to the same duty as that levied on American tobacco.

Towards the close of William IV.'s reign a Select Committee considered the question of whether tobacco growing should be allowed in England. Those were days, however, when smugglers were smugglers, and the Customs and Excise was aghast at the idea of breaking down the tariff wall against tobacco. But the Committee succeeded in doing something, for the law was eventually altered to allow of tobacco-growing in Ireland.

A GROWING EVIL.

And in the July "World's Work," that well-known authority and brilliant writer, "Home Counties," gave very full particulars of the amount of tobacco that is being grown in England. Last year 61,000lbs. was grown (in England and Scotland). The land of Sir James Barrie will not be beaten!

Mr. Brandon, an English grower, sees a prospect of an All-British tobacco for Britishers. The tobacco needed for mixing with English tobacco could be got from the Colonies. He looks forward to the time when smokers will appreciate the "English flavour" of English tobacco. It seems that we import about a hundred-million pounds' weight of cheap pipe tobacco. Mr. Brandon computes that if we produce 5 per cent. of that, we might have 5,000 acres under tobacco and find employment for 15,000 men. He does not believe that the farmer is going to make a great profit, but he will make a profit, and the crop is certainly an attractive proposition.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GIBLET SOUP.
GOLD FISH A LA ROMAINE.
FILLETS OF BEEF A LA BEARNAISE.
DUCK A LA MOUNT VERNON.
CROUTES DE FROMAGE GLACE.
BAKED LEMON PUDDING.

Fish As. 8. Duck 1/2. Beef As. 8. Vegetables As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Eggs As. 6. Odds and ends As. 3. Total Rs. 3/3.

GIBLET SOUP.

For this use all the giblets of the duck including the feet skinned and scalding except the liver which may be kept back to add later on; cook in a seer and a half of water with a little carrot and onion to flavour. When ready for the last touches, cook a tablespoonful each of butter and flour together in a pan till a nice brown, then add a wine-glassful of sherry, and finally the strained soup with any seasoning which may be necessary. Cook the liver and pound it to a paste, stirring this carefully in at the very last.

COLD FISH A LA ROMAINE.

This is fish filleted and cooked en casserole with some previously cooked macaroni and tomato pulp with seasoning to taste, adding sufficient granted cheese and a little butter the last ten minutes. When cool set it on ice and serve with a pretty garnish and freshly grated cheese sprinkled over the top.

FILLETS OF BEEF A LA BEARNAISE.

Cut the meat into neat fillets and lard them with strips of bacon on one side only; set them to braise with a little madeira and water in which a little Lemco or Marmite has been dissolved. Baste accasionally, and when done remove the meat and reduce the sauce to a glaze adding gelatine if necessary. Have Jerusalem artichokes or some other vegetable cooked and a good white sauce poured over, to form a circle in the dish; in the centre pile the fillets and mask them with the sauce glaze which should be rather highly seasoned.

DUCK A LA MOUNT VERNON.

The duck should be roasted or braised with a little of the soup stock which should afterwards be thickened and flavoured with portwine and redcurrant jelly. Small apples should be carefully whipped but not peeled, the core carefully removed and the place filled in with a little grated onion, redcurrant jelly and butter. They should be slowly backed and basted with a little of the soup sock. Place the duck in the centre of the dish, the apples round, and the whole masked with the thickened gravy and dabs of redcurrant jelly on each apple.

CROUTES DE FROMAGE GLACE.

Whip into a wineglassful of cream or undiluted tinned milk four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese with a dash of tobasco and onion juice and then whip into this a wineglassful and a half of well flavoured and rather stiff aspic. Freeze this in a shallow pie-dash with good pastry, pour serve on square biscuits or fried crusts.

BAKED LEMON PUDDING.

Mix the grated rind of two limes with two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar the yolks of three eggs, a wineglassful of cream or undiluted tinned milk and the same of fine crumbs of any plane cake or biscuits. Thoroughly mix and beat; finally whip in the whites of two eggs previously whipped to a stiff froth. Line a shallow pie dish with good pastry, pour in this mixture and bake in a moderate oven for twenty five minutes.

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